Charlotte, Vermont.
Oct. 30th, 1876.

Dr. Asa Gray,

My Dear Sir:

Your kind letter of the 25th is received. I will be pleased to have you send my letter to the Am. Nat. If I had time I might extend my account by the addition of some minor particulars, but it is quite as well, perhaps as it is. I think I made no mention of another "Notch" on the opposite (or south-west) side of Mansfield from Smugglers Notch, distant from this one two miles, where Woodsia glabella, Saxifraga aizoon, Astragalus alpinus, etc., grow in precisely the same manner as in Smugglers Notch.

In looking over more critically some Woodsias collected in Smugglers Notch I find the same form as that gathered on the summit and sent you for hypotrow; and, as the material is ample and in better order,

I send the form again to you that you may examine it yourself or send to Prof. Eaton. If you should still wish Mr. Eaton to see it, I will lay your wishes to him directly, since I did send him specimens from after gathering it, and have heard nothing from them. Perhaps I have not his full address. The younger French of this form certainly show a good number of chaff, and some are quite ample, as you may see.

By the same mail I send you a pkg of such plants as you have requested, excepting Saxifraga Aizoon & oppositifolia and Pinguicula, which being past blooming I did not gather except in living plants to send to Mr. Sargent. Actæa pennsylvanica, also, you will not find in the lot, but as I had seen it but a short time before at Willoughby with Mr. Cowden, I think there can be no mistake about the plants I saw at Mansfield.

1. Hieracium boreali, Lake Champlain, June 26/76
2. Calamagrostis stricta, Smugglers Notch, Aug. 23/76
3. " Langsdorffii " "
4. Triticum (wheat) Mexico
5. Vilfa vagiaflora Champlain Valley, Vt., Sept. 8/76
6. Cinna pendula " " Sept. 21/76
7. Graphephorum melicoides, Winooski River, Vt., Aug. 11/76
8. Poa ——— cliffs " " " Oct. 14/76
(Malens)
9. Spiranthes Romanzoviana, W. & E. Vt. Aug. 13/76
10. Habenaria rotundifolia, Moretown, Vt., June 22/76
11. Calypso borealis, Cedar Swamp, W. Vt., May 28/76
12. Polygonum viviparum, Mt. Vt. July 19/76
13. Dryopteris Virginiana, L. Champlain, Vt., Sept. 8/76
14. Gym. noveboracensis, v. pauciflorus? W. Vt.
15. Salix Cutleri, Mt. Vt. fl. May 25, fr. June 20/76
16. Vaccinium caespitosum, Mt. Mansfield, fl. June 16/76 fr. Aug. 11/76
17. Artemisia Canadensis, Smugglers Notch, Aug. 24/76
18. Centaurea ——— Charlotte, Vt., June, inst. in garden.
19. Habenaria Bentii, Mt. Vt., July 19/76
20. Hedysarum boreale, Smugglers Notch, Vt.
21. Lonicera oblongifolia, Bog W. Vt., June 11/76
22. Diapensia Lapponica, Mt. Mansfield, June 18/76
23. Brassica ——— Adv. in cult. field along the Winooski River B. campestris?
24. Saxifraga Aizoon, Smugglers Notch, Aug. 24/76
25. Asplenium viride, Mt. Mansfield, June 18 & Smugglers Notch Aug. 24/76
26. Aspidium fragrans, Mt. Mansfield, June 18/76
27. Woodsia glabella, Smugglers Notch, Aug. 24/76
28. Carex lenticularis, Lake of the Clouds, Mt. Mansfield, Aug. 10/76
29. Carex scirpoidea, Smugglers Notch, Aug. 24/76

Will you be so good as to give me the names of the species respecting which I am in doubt and to correct any errors into which I may have fallen?

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

24. Astragalus alpinus, Smugglers Notch.

Charlotte, Vermont.
Nov., 28th, 1877.

Sereno Watson, Esq;
Dear Sir;

Dr. Parry wrote me a short time since that there was left with you for sale a set of the plants of his California collection of 1876, price $20.# If it is still unsold, please inform me of the fact, and enclose it enclosed.

Yours sincerely,
C. G. Pringle.

Bartria coccinea. Barton, Elem. Bot. '03 t.4,
Vaccinium macrocarpon. t.1, f.2.
Comma planca. t.4, f.1.
Cunila mariana. t.9, f.1.
Collinsia Canadensis. t.9, f.3.
Veronica scutellata. t.9, f.2.
Commelyna Virg.a. t.10, f.1.
Callicarpa Amer.a. t.10, f.3.
Hypoxis erecta. t.13, f.1.
Lilium Canadense. t.13, f.2
Medeola Virg.a. t.14.
Phytolacca decandra. t.17, f.4 (fl.)
Gerardia flava. t.19, f.1.
Tragopogon Virginicum? t.22.
Helianthus divaricatus? t.23.
Silphium terebinthinum. t.24
Betula populifolia. t.27, f.1.
Sagittaria sagittifolia. t.28
Acnida cannabina. t.29.
Asarum Canadense. t.30, f.1 (fl.)
Asplenium trichomanes. t.30, f.14.
Comptonia asplenifolia. t.36, f.2
Cupressus disticha, t.38 (cuttings)
Pyrola umbellata. t.39.

the vicinity of the Lake closely related forms often with narrower spikes and longer awns.

Of Lonicera oblongifolia I wish to remark that it is very abundant in the spruce woods of this valley.

Aster prenanthoides in Sunny Side Notch grows twelve leaves from the plant on Willoughby Mt.; much narrower are those of specimens from Quacker Gulph, Hartford, Vt. It grows on the Winooski River near Graphephorum.

Pyrus Sambucifolia flowers earlier than P. Am. by a week or two.

Gnaphalium supinum is a abundant on the head of Duckermans Ravine, White Mts.

Sibbaldia procumbens is plenty enough in the White Mts.

Please examine critically the specimen of Dalibarda repens; I don't know but two sorts of flowers have been observed before. Begging your kind indulgence

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
Nov., 29th, 1879.

Dr. Asa Gray,

Dear Sir;

Prof. Sargent having suggested that certain of the alpine plants I have this year picked up on the Green and the White Mts, would be acceptable in your Herbarium, I send the specimens in this package, and put up with them a number of plants to which I wish to call your attention; — four White Mts. species added to the flora of Mt Mansfield, — Gymnomacrophyllum, Luzula spicata, Scirpus cespitosus, and Carex atrata. Besides these are Salix chlorophylla (only detected after the flowers and fruit

had fallen; as I am unable to show you a specimen this year,) and Gentiana Amarella, L., var. acuta, Walton, announced some months ago in the Am. Naturalist.

I heard you Carex Backii found on more than one of the low mountains in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, and another Carex from the lake shore, which Dr. Vasey call one of the forms of C. monile, possibly C. Vasey. On the same shore I found C. Crawei, — only one fruiting specimen and that sent to Dr. Vasey.

Of grasses I have found Poa cusia, Smith (hardly the plant of Smith Dr. Vasey thinks; better D. Hall of Harlot he maintains,) distributed extensively along the shores of L. Champlain also a much altered var. on its dry and shaded cliffs, and on the rocky bank of the Winooski a variety, as I suppose, of the same plant ~~which is my~~ with quite filiform panicles. Also, Danthonia compressa, Austin, turns up in Vermont (some, too, in the White Mt. Notch) apparently abundant in this region. Specimens of both sent, and a puzzling Poa from Mt. Willard: a peculiar form of Calamagrostis Pickeringii from bogs about Ethan's Pond on Mt. Willey, N. H., and that White Mt. Agrostis which Tuckerman called var. montana of A. scabra, but which one who sees it growing a close mat on the margins of alpine brooks and notices its broad leaves would be disinclined to call a variety of A. scabra, albeit it so closely resembles that species in its flowers. The Frenchman Prof. Tuckerman thinks the plant he used to find and call D. violascens, Nuttall; he submits it to Dr. Thurber, who calls it that species. I am sure I find the same plant in Sunny Side Notch and even on the dry hills all about me in

Charlotte, Vermont.
Jan., 4th, 1878.

Dr. Asa Gray,

My Dear Sir:

Your letter concerning sets of my plants for your foreign friends was never received by me. If it is not too late, I would be glad to send you any of my plants which you may want, and will intimate that a return of foreign plants, if it would not make you too much trouble to send them, would be more acceptable to me than money. Thinking it possible that you may not care to send abroad some of our species which extend to Europe, and that some plants of more or less interest which I have by me in good specimens, but which are neither alpine nor subalpine may be acceptable to you for this purpose, I venture to trouble you with

a list from which you can erase with your pencil, if you please, those species not matched.

So Mr. Austin has published (in Bulletin of Torrey Club) his new Danthonia, — D. Fernaldi; having seen many plants of this growing in the White Mts. North I cannot think it anything more than a luxuriant condition of D. spicata; it is not even later than D. spicata, as he supposes, as Mr. Edwin Faxon and I, when we gathered some specimens of it, found difficulty in getting good specimens among the over-ripe plants.

Allow me to join with all good botanists in wishing you health and a long life and to remain,

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
Feb., 16th, 1878.

Dr. Asa Gray,
My Dear Sir;

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt in due course of the box containing the Gay plants. The specimens fully met my expectations in respect to quality and value. There are, however, a great many more than I looked to receive for what I sent you; please tell me what more I should do for you and your friends to get some for these rarer plants. In my former letter I proposed to get the fruit for the species I sent and to prepare for this spring new more plants.

Yours sincerely,
C. G. Pringle.

C. G. Pringle

Charlotte, Vermont.
Sept., 21, 1876.

Prof. Asa Gray,

My Dear Sir:

In a little package by the same mail with this I send you a few plants collected in Vermont this year. I beg you to notice a Carex near C. canescens but not in your Manual. The specimens are from a low wood near the outlet of L. Champlain on the Canada side, but I found later the same plant on the Vermont side of the line in Alburgh. Specimens gathered July, 20.

Then there are two species of Equisetum; No. 1 I found July 18 on the west shore of Knights Island, (Vt.) in Lake Champlain and have since found the same

[illegible] along the lake. I
suppose I [illegible] L. Pelletier, L. [illegible]
I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] in [illegible]
Texas. He [illegible] another place
which I [illegible] [illegible] on the Rio
Grande River in Chihuahua [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible] in Vermont on the [illegible]
of L. Champlain. I [illegible] [illegible]
U.S. Dragoons. The Corps was [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I was [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]. Did you see [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]? I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the action of the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

Expecting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for a month's cruise.

Yours truly,
W. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vt.
Oct., 15, 1878.

Prof. Asa Gray,
My Dear Friend:

Concerning my last Chara-
cytisus Equisetum Prof. Sachs writes, —
"I [illegible] a portion for a through
examination of your [illegible] Chara
[illegible]. [illegible] by Nitella [illegible]
[illegible]

No. 1 is E. litorale, Rüchlewim
No. 2 is E. palustre, L.

I made sections of the stems, which
in the main are like your drawings, but
correspond with the utmost nicety with
Nitella figures, so that you need have no
doubt whatever of the correctness of the
interpretation. I am [illegible]

of E. litorale from Wilde's own hand
[illegible] specimens are just like them.

The E. litorale distributed by Mr
Roy from Lake Huron is E. [illegible]!!!

Then I can assure you that Equisetum
litorale, Kühlewein grows in many
places on the west, generally shores of L.
[illegible] in; on the Richelieu River
and on the St. L[illegible] above Sorel
to [illegible] E. [illegible] Sorel,
and on L. Champlain [illegible] on
[illegible] I found E. [illegible],
though [illegible] can [illegible] doubtless show
[illegible] of this species on the
[illegible] shores [illegible] vicinity of Cor[illegible]
and [illegible] on Sorel [illegible]

Equisetum [illegible], etc. I saw on the
[illegible] of the lake.

I believe I have [illegible] [illegible]
finding of Carex Norvegica, Schk. (approved by
Dr. Vasey) on the lower St. Lawrence.

Yours sincerely, C. G. Pringle.

P.S.
Have I reported a station for
H. [illegible] before in my own [illegible]
J.

Buffalo

Charlotte, Vermont.
Aug., 20, 1880.

Prof. Asa Gray,

My Dear Friend;

Returning yesterday from my northern tour I found your request for dried flowers and bulbs of Orchis rotundifolia and spectabilis, and hasten to supply you with the best I have of both. I hope you can count over the bulbs of the former, & as to examine them satisfactorily.

Both in going to and returning from New Brunswick on Prof. Sargent's business, I ditched for a week or more on the southern shore of the Lower St. Lawrence and made a large collection of choice plants, specimens of a few of which I have thought might be interesting to you, and have accordingly enclosed them to you in the parcel with the Orchis.

I was in season for the flowers of the Iris of which I sent you fruiting specimens last year. Is it I. tridentata of Pursh and the size and shape of the standards so different from the description given by Mr. Baker, which I have? It is a most abundant plant on the shores of the lower St. Lawrence, readily to be distinguished from I. versicolor (less common there,) at all periods of its growth. It selects drier situations than the latter species even the scanty soil of the crevices of rocks.

I send specimens of a Plantago, which, I think, will throw light on another of Pursh's plants. Its leaves are much thicker than those of P. Rugelii, Decaisne (which I did not see in L. Canada,) and shining, and the root, as you will see is totally different from that of P. Rugelii, not to mention the differences in the capsule and seeds.

There there is a Stellaria which I thought might be S. [illegible], until I noticed that Rich[illegible]'s plant was referred to S. uliginosa.

Does not the specimen of Saxifraga confirm the statement of Pursh that S. Stellaris grows in Canada?

I enclose a specimen of Senecio Pauperculus-Aurea, which I found quite common on that shore, to remark that it is not unusual to see plants two feet or more in height, bearing 12 - 15 heads.

Hoping you a profitable and enjoyable visit in Europe and a safe return,

I remain yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

P.S. I intend to send to Kew the coming winter a bundle of fine specimens of such plants as I collect; my engagement with Prof. Sargent prevents my offering Sir Joseph Hooker a list of living plants this season.

P.

Charlotte, Vermont.
Dec., 20th, 1881.

Dear Dr. Gray;

Just home from my first botanical journey to the Pacific Slope, I wish to offer my congratulations upon your safe return home. I hope Mr. Sargent will be here — come to Boston this winter, that I may see you. I find great pleasure in exploring and collecting the rich flora of the Southwest, and shall hope to work there during summer seasons, and to explore northern Mexico, as obstacles are removed.

Probably I have been a few weeks to spend a fortnight this winter, but I shall make desperate efforts to get

my large excursions, made in Arizona, California, Oregon, and Washington, (but principally in Southern Arizona and its mountains till lately the stronghold of the Apaches,) enough for distribution. I could take but little time from Mr. Sargent and study the plants, as they were gathered, and now I have still less time for such profitable occupation; so I must beg leave to send a large number to you and Mr. Watson for this purpose.

Last winter I sowed Mr. Watson a string of Hydrophyllum from this neighborhood, but I have not heard whether he received it; think he was waiting for fr[illegible] and we every to say the plant did not come out. This last summer, I have now seen the large little clump, in fact it has seed, [illegible] specimens will come under your eye.

Yours sincerely

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

Jan. 18, 1882.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thanks for yours of the 16th with names of my plants. I have felt guilty of a trespass on your good nature to take so much of your time, while your own collections of 1880 remain unexamined. I think I must have expressed to you my mortification at coming to trouble you for the names of many common of my plainest things. One of my complaints against the work which takes me most is that it is so engrossing as to allow me little time to study plants, as they come under my hand.

Now may I beg a few lines from you as an additional favor. I do so at the

Poinsi

suggestion of Dr. Engelmann, Mr. Sargent is proposing now to accept an offer made him in the N. Pac. R. R. Col. Survey of the Northwest, which would keep me in that region during six or seven months of the year. I am hardly in a position to make an offer of work to my numerous friends, which I, after so much good work as has been done in that country, and after the collections of Howell, Cusick, Suksdorf, etc., have been so well distributed? Can we expect that many species remain there to be discovered?

My errand with Sargent is to work in the Southwest and especially to investigate under the direction of Dr. Engelmann, which he is quite active, and for this reason as well as to the best, the perplexing ones in which he is most interested. Though I injure my health some months under his tuition, yet I should regret Mr. Sargent's proposal.

Should the Botany Department need a man, I should be very happy to work under Mr. Bolander, or the Botanist the Geological Survey, or Mr. Bolander, etc., and to be Botanist, if there is a vacancy, I am willing to go anywhere, and I would like to work to Gray's place and be in the Botanical Department.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
Feb., 13, 1882.

Dear Dr. Gray:

I have been diligent to put together the specimens you have been so good as to request for your friends, and send you today by express two boxes containing sets 8 and 9 of my distribution. These are nice and include about 445 species, so I hope for the speculations of nearly all the species named in your list, and I trust to enrich for you. Details as to specimens already in your hands go by mail.

If it will not put you to much trouble, I will venture to request you to send me the names of three rather numerous species of which I find not enough to put into sets, in order that I may know what species among them I should in future take pains to secure in quantity. Cratægus Pringlei was very fine, but of the others I have received very few more.

If you cannot stop to do this not as well as any time, don't send my quantity.

Yours truly,
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
Feb., 19, 1882.

Dear Dr. Gray:

Yours of the 15th and 17th came during my absence from home. I thank you sincerely for the name of running pines.

I am exceedingly sorry to have bothered you, and hope I am learning not to make you the least trouble. In future I must number my plants. My list is not printed, so I return the signed sheets. Don't take the trouble to make for lost things and return. I think I understand; and I must be off this week.

Have taken some choice cones prior to Oct. 440 species at $8 (or 1¢ 12¢) per 100. Since you wrote to Joseph Hooker

about the time we are sending him
the six first Vols. pub. in my little
Library of Aboriginal Lit. (114 Specimens) in the
Finest style. And as our friends in
all this matter and the expense we have
had in obtaining a part of the proofs,
Respectfully and faithfully yours
C. G. Rinaldo.

Tucson, Arizona.
June 30, 1882.

Dear Dr. Gray:

June, ever the most unfruitful month of the season in these interior regions, has this year been unusually dry, so that my success in collecting herbarium specimens has been but meagre. Yet I have a few choice things, as fine flowers and full-grown pods of Olneya, fls. of Canotia, etc.

When kind Dr. Parry advised me to operate in the vicinity of Maricopa he directed me to a shrub found by himself and Parish last December on the rocky hills ~~of~~ near that place. He thought it might be an undescribed species of Bursera. I dare say he reported it to you, and

and such material as he pleases.
Under No 113 I send you (among other
a few Arizona plants for name)
as complete material as I could obtain.
The trunk for a foot above the ground
is in select plants about a foot
in diameter; its bark fully an inch
thick. About this height the trunk
divides into a half dozen branches
widely spreading and some ten feet
long; so the plant is about 10 feet
high and 20 feet broad. Its fls.
are 3-5 merous. On a few individuals
I found the leaves of last year still
adhering to the lower branches. As I
cut my specimens, a thin turpentine
issued pitching, which ignited and
burned with a bright flame, when
I applied a match.

Now I go back to California
to travel quite widely there. Having
still 40 days 15 get lighter there,
I begin to fear that I will not
get back to Arizona as early as the
full flora will be ready for me.

Please send notes to Mr. Pringle,
for a month or two I may be addressed
in care of Academy of Sciences, San
Francisco.

Yours sincerely,
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont,
Nov., 19th, 1882.

Dear Mr. Watson;

I wish to engage Palmer's 12th set of Texan and Mexican plants, or, in the event of that being now sold, the 13th. I have not $75 by me just now, but after a little while I shall send for the set.

As respects one of his Arizona — S. Utah sets, I will decide later about taking it, and it would help me to come to a decision, if I could know the number of species and the character. But of course you have no list.

Thuya occidentalis is a common tree in N. New York, N. New England and S. Canada. On the rocky mountains of Lake Tah— prairie it often

takes exclusive possession of the soil. Between the Lake and the Green Mountains, even in valleys amongst the foothills of these mountains, it covers, with Abies balsamea, Larix Americana, Pinus strobus, etc., large areas of swampy land. Such "cedar swamps" are common in N. New York between the base of the Adirondacks and the St. Lawrence on the west and north and between these mountains and the shores of L. Champlain on the east. Except in a city soil by streams it is wanting among the Green Mountains; but west of the central chain of mountains especially toward the northern part of the State "cedar swamps" are again found, which are scattered down the valley of the St. Lawrence to New Brunswick. In eastern Vermont and northern New Hampshire, where I think these peculiar swamps are less frequent, the tree is scattered

the usual growth of Northern. Hence I should place C. nutkatensis in N. Y. I should the white Abies balsamea and maple swamps, the growth, where it is implied with Abies balsamea and Thuja occidentalis.

I hope this will be just what a friend of Vermont, not resident in it, and I have endeavoured to answer your queries. Pray, if you wish, do what you please with my notes.

Yours sincerely,

G. G. Kings.

Charlotte, Vermont.
25, Feb., 1883.

Dear Mr. Dixon:

If you have call for more of R. Palmer's art than exists, please let me know; for I may be willing to part with the one I have which is still intact.

Since I have made up my mind to return as soon as practicable to the Southwest, believing Florida in summer more pleasant than building an Sanitarium, where there is no demand for one, I may need the money more than that Mexican plant. Please tell me where to find this name found your Cut and manuscript. Yours Sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
20th, Oct., 1888.

Dear Dr. Gray;

I am quite unable to say what Aster I sent you from my collection of 1882 under No 249, unless it was the one from the "Cliffs of Castle Lake, Sept., 5th." You said of No 249, "Probably the same as 222". Now No 222 came from Lake Co., Cal., Aug., 26, and you believed it might be A. occidentalis, Nutt. The Castle Lake plant has (in my spec.) leaves barely 2" wide.

No 12 came from Napa Junction (which is on the borders of the salt marshes between Vallejo and Napa) Oct., 4th; and resembles No 222.

The Aster from Summit Valley,

Sept., 26th, 1883, was No. 300, and much like No. 11 of 1881 from Mts. about the head-waters of the Sacramento.

Will you kindly tell me if the Todd specimens are glued to sheets of different size from ours, so there would be difficulty in incorporating them into my herbarium. Sometimes I feel that perhaps I should let alone foreign plants, and do all the better by American.

I wish I might advise with you an hour. Some of my friends are trying to dissuade me from following longer the life of a collector; but I suppose it is as worthy a work as I can do. My heart is still set upon it.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
16, Nov., 1883.

Dear Sir;

Mr. Hitchings having intimated to me that you would take the lens, which I mentioned to you, and a few others in addition, I send by mail a parcel containing some 38 species. Probably I have found and have sent you some species not on my post-card; but I thought such would be acceptable.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. Ringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
14, Nov., 1883.

Dear Dr. Gray:

I am grateful to you for the attention you have given to the question of my future work, and glad to know that I shall please you by keeping at my collecting. I am sure I shall never be content to abandon it now. I know very well how laborious is the work, if thoroughly and conscientiously performed; but I do not mind hard work, while my strength is sufficient; and I have less reason than most people to shrink from the peril incident to the Order.

I hope to be able to pay my way by the sale of specimens. Of my previous

collection I might have disposed of some thirty sets, instead of twenty or twenty-five, if I had made so many. If my patrons give assurance of continued support, I shall mature my plans for another journey, — for me more at least.

I wish I knew how to obtain favors from the rail-roads of the southwest, such as are enjoyed by other botanists; for the expenses of living and traveling there are enormous.

I am glad to learn that the specimens of the Yucca are not flued down; for I do want the portion you have designed for me; only, if I should not collect several years, how should I pay for them? I should help assort the specimens, but it will be difficult for me to leave home at present.

The prevalence of yellow fever along the western coast of Mexico may prevent my setting out as early in the new year as I had hoped to do. This enforced stay at home, however gives me an opportunity to study Spanish, and make other preparations for work.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
22, Jan., 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Do I rightly surmise, that the officers of the Atchison, Topeka + Santa Fe R.R. take no interest in the weeds of the Southwest, and decline to grant botanical travelers any favors?

I ask now, because I hear of fine rains in the Southwest, and am anxious to begin work in Mexico next month.

If no help of this sort comes, I shall yet hope to make expenses; for there seems to be a good demand in Europe for plants from Northern Mexico.

Pardon my writing in this matter.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
28th, Jan., 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

The President of the Atlantic and Pacific R.R. running between Albuquerque, New Mexico and "The Needles" of the Colorado, has sent to Prof. Baird a pass for my use of which I shall endeavor to make good use during some of the summer months in exploring the region crossed by the 35th parallel, with Rusby last year got "over 25 new species," although, as he says, he only snatched a few things here and there!

This is the only hope for a pass through Prof. Baird, which I know of.

I do not know who is President of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe R.R., but the name could be learned at their office, which is, I think, on Washington St. An annual pass for myself and one assistant would be of the utmost advantage to me in going to the Southwest and in returning to make my distribution, and as enabling me to make at least a trip to the Gulf of Cal. at Guyamas.

I believe it is another company, yet having head quarters in Boston, which is building the Mexican Central through Chihuahua. A pass over this road would greatly facilitate work in Chihuahua, where I am anxious to

begin the season as soon as I can get there, and where I might stay until May, perhaps.

Dr. Parry has advised me to remain there throughout the year; but some of my patrons would fall off, if I were to offer lists entirely composed of Mexican plants.

Of course, if all that would facilitate the work in the Southwest, to which I am willing to devote several years, without any hope of adding to my very moderate provision for old age, will not be granted by the railroads of that region, any concessions whatever on their part will be acceptable, and I would undertake any reasonable service. Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
5, Feb., 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

And as for me, it pains me that for my sake you have incurred the disgrace, if not humiliation.

Well, I propose to go ahead and do what I am able.

I think I shall soon be away. I propose to call on Dr. Parry, who knows Mexico so well, and advise with him.

It is no small advantage to have a pass over the Atlantic and Pacific; I might soon begin there, and well devote an entire season to that country.

Grateful for your favor I am,
Faithfully yours,
C. G. Pringle.

Tucson, Arizona,
16. March, 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Rejoice with me over the abundant rains, still continued, which are making this such a season for verdure, as Arizona has not seen in many years. Where in previous years I have seen but puny plants thinly scattered the soil is covered with luxuriant specimens. There were no hard frosts during the winter, and the spring is remarkable for absence of cold, blighting winds.

The hills are fairly yellow here and there with the bloom of Vesicaria gracilis, and Harpagonella near by furnishes excellent pasturage.

I have already collected a number of species finely in flower,

such as Lycium pacilipes, Phacelia micrantha, Stephanthus cernuatus, etc.

I have now a full supply of Androsace Arizonica in flower from under cliffs of the hills west of Tucson, where it grows with Myosurus cupulatus, Watson, (not yet mature enough to be gathered but far less common than that.

I have secured an admirable outfit, (a large spring wagon, covered with canvas, and a span of horses included,) and have high hopes of making a successful season. People from the mining districts toward the Gulf of California tell me the season is more advanced that way; so I am about starting on a trip thither, in prospect of getting into the Altar Valley of Sonora. Address remains Tucson.

I mean to begin on the Atl. & Pac. R.R. (vicinity of Ft. Mojave,) by the end of April.

Yours faithfully,

Pringle.

P.S. If you do come over the A. & P. this spring, will you not stop a while and ride with me?

Tucson, Arizona.
29th, May, 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Coming in from the mountains a few days ago I found awaiting me your letter of April 30th relative to Erythræa for your Stockholm correspondent. I am able to supply him with two species, — E. multiculis, Engelm. and E. calycosa, Buckl., var. Arizonica, Gray, some forty specimens of each; and will look out for more.

I make today by registered parcel my first invoice to you and Mr. Watson, some eighty species, such as I do not know, or am not able to determine <u>beyond all doubt</u>.

The two Phacelias, Nos. 74 and 75 you may judge to be but

forms of one species, P. Canadata? but they keep distinct, where they grow together in this vicinity. 74 is a heavy-scented plant, not so 75.

No. 61 has white flowers except the posterior lobe of the corolla, which has on its face a yellow spot fringed with purple.

No 63. Is this the same plant as the Forstiera of the Mojave Desert, Cal?

82. Hansuia, I first saw in Sonora, then Mr. Parish, when out with me, came upon it among the Sierras near Tucson.

The first 22 numbers came from Sonora.

If it will be convenient for you to look over the plants this summer, I can have the tickets printed early. A little later I will advise you where to find the list of numbers.

I am still lingering here, you see; with I might spend the entire season near the boundary on both sides; for the season is an exceptionally favorable one for this region, and the Indians are on their good behavior. But I may have here soon, to use my passes over the Atl. + Pac. R.R.

Faithfully yours,
C. G. Pringle.

Tucson, Arizona,
18. June, 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Should you soon be sending the names of the plants which I forwarded a few days ago, please address me here; I think it best not to move from this base, until I have quite finished my work for Mr. Sargent; and that takes me soon into the Huachuca Mts. south east from here.

But I am strongly tempted to finish the season in S. Arizona and N. Sonora. This season is - and promises to continue - a remarkably favorable one for this region; and the Indians so well behaved as to render, even the southern Chiricahua Mts., (the continuation on our

side of the Sierra Madre Mts. of Mexico comparatively safe, it is thought. That is a vast district only just touched, I believe, by Lemmon.

Wherever I go here I see plants unknown to me, which are waiting for the summer rains; so I judge the later season will be as productive as the spring months have been. I began south to make a longer season, you know; then it was a late spring in the north, and I lingered here, then lingered longer till Mr. Sargent's business was in order. Should I stay through the season, I think I might do so thoroughly work along the boundary, as to be anxious to go into a new field another year. There the Lemmons are north, I hear. Though I have passed on the A. & P., I presume they would be removed next year, if I desired. Please advise, Yours truly,

C. G. Pringle.

Aymenanthera concinnum I first saw on low hills of N. Sonora too young to make good specimens, and was delighted to find it in mouth later within ten miles of Tucson on a dry mesa. The same may be said of Fraxinus cordifolia; I judge these dry hills of the Sierra Tucson to be its northern limit.

Here too the Forsteria.

Lycium macrodon, – the alkalisoil of the Altar River near Cabrera.

L. Pringlei, by water courses (grows where water flows during the wet seasons) on the mesas beyond or south of the river.

Phlox longifolia, var. Hausburgii, – fl. pink.

Sphaeralcea Fendlerianum, – a shrub six feet high by water courses of the coast hills of Sonora.

Tucson, Arizona.
16, July, 1864.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Returning from a three weeks' trip among the Mustang and Huachuca Mts! some 80 miles southeast from here I am delighted to find awaiting me your favors of June 16th and 28th, post-card of July 5th, and biography of Dr. Engelmann.

I am glad to have this last, that I may learn more of the earlier life and labors of one, whom I had come within the last four or five years to revere, more than I, who have so recently crept upon the borders of the field of botany, could be expected to know. I miss him constantly this summer, he had set me so many tasks, – observations to be

made on Cactaceae, Agaves, Conifers, etc., and now I cannot send him the notes and specimens, as so much desired.

Bountiful rains have set in over much of this country, which are bringing rapidly up another flora than that with which my spring visits to these regions have made me familiar, and I came in fearing that I could not tear myself away and move north. And now since you approve so heartily of this inclination, I shall not change base this season. I purpose to go down into Sonora soon.

My purpose to travel the Chiricahua Mts. I have relinquished, since being warned by people living in that direction, that hostile Indians are probably ranging there, and another band have just been conspiring to break from the reservation.

Your finding so much of interest among the few plants which I sampled last spring from Sonora stimulates my desire to return there during the more verdant months approaching.

I express deep gratification over Pinguiopsylum & you might make it Cyropinguia, if you preferred; but just as you choose, — your word certainly looks best;) it is well, for this a modest and pleasing little shrub; and gratifying that it came to yourself of all men, who do me this honor.

As I remember the plant, it is shrub about two feet high, sending up from the ground numerous branches, rather slender, as my specimens show, the lower lip of the flower deep purple the upper rose-colored. I found it by water courses on hills near a Mexican mining camp (Pozo Moreno,) about 50 miles south east from Altar.

Senecio douglasii, — can a winter annual be this species?

Androsace arizonica is everywhere over the hills and mesas on both sides the boundary if the soil is but slightly moist.

Buddleia Pringlei lines the banks of the Altar River; on this Sonoran side it is scarce.

No. 78 bis. Did I not send you under this number another Phacelia? I thought it P. inundata var. formis.

My specimens yield a few seeds of the new Dyssomatamma, some of which I hope may germinate with you.

Faithfully yours,

C. G. Pringle.

Tucson, Arizona.
17, July, 1884.

Dear Mr. Watson,

It gives me pleasure to see by the list of names lately received from Dr. Gray and yourself that you do me the honor to give my name to some of the new species; but it is my duty to call your attention to the fact that Dr. Gray named a Salix after me three years ago.

The new Salix in question I found in a cañon opening out upon the Gulf of California some 150 miles south of the boundary; it was growing on the sands, even on the ground of the beach, in broad dense clumps 10 or 12 feet high.

Acalypha Pringlei was in the same place, though not so near the salt water, a straggling shrub 2 or 3 feet high.

Sebastiania bilocularis, grows in water-courses (for most of the year dry, of course,) on the hills and mountains of northwestern Sonora; it probably extends to our side of the boundary. It is a shrub 10 to 20 feet high. It is called "Yerba de flecha" by the Papago Indians, who say that the Apaches used to poison their arrows with its milky juice.

I beg you to look again at No. 24. Is it not an Ayenia? I find it among the low mountains west of this place. Ayenia pusilla, branching at the base and sending up a few slender branches about a foot high, grows with it. But this plant is distinct from that in its habit, in the shape of the leaf, and in the size of its fruit.

Yours sincerely, C. G. Pringle.

Northern and Central Arizona, Chihuahua and Durango, or Lower California, — and wishing to decide where best to leave my team and outfit for the winter, I ask your advice. Is Lemmon working in Northern Arizona so thoroughly this season, that I should no longer contemplate travelling there?

Exile in these wilds has one compensation not lightly prized by me; here I don't hear the name of a presidential candidate once a week.

Rain falls abundantly in many parts, and I have yet much to do.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Recd Sept 26

Tucson, Arizona.
4, Sept., 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I send for yourself and Mr. Watson to examine as early as convenient another parcel of plants, they being such of my collection made since May, as I do not know.

No. 9 will give Mr. Watson an idea of the fruit of the Acacia, which he pronounced indeterminate, when he had only the flowers sent before under this number; flowers and fruit — are from the same tree.

120 is a second giant Cereus from hills and mesas south of the Altar River of Sonora, which fairly disputes with C. gigantous

the rank of the largest cactus in the world. With numerous branches starting within two or three feet of the ground, this is more ponderous in its habit than that species, though it hardly equals that in height. This has four ribs, usually thirteen. I believe Mr. Davenport has sent you a photograph; I trust I now have a better! I may be telling you about a species well known from further down in Mexico. I find it within 75 miles of the boundary. Last spring I brought in a few opening flowers, and sent specimens to Dr. Parry, asking him to look up the matter. This was about the time of his leaving home, and he not have seen them.

143. Samolus; stems creeping and rooting at the joints. leaves rather thick. Mountain Brooks, Arizona.

144. Pentstemon with corolla glandular pubescent; would you call it P. spectabilis.

Nos 100 — 120 come from south of the Boundary; all the rest from Arizona.

I have just returned from a second trip of 500 miles by way southwestward from here through Sonora to the Gulf of California, on which I had to struggle with arid wastes and sands and (rain beginning to fall as I turned homeward) with mire and floods. I got, however, nearly everything I went back for, and a few other plants, among which I hope you may find something of interest. It was the pecacactus which drew me back.

Looking forward to the probability of my coming west next season and taking another field, —

Charlotte, Vermont.
9, Oct., 1884.

Dear Mrs. Watson,

Yes, it is a good thing to rest in my Vermont home, for I have worked to my utmost since February. And I look forward with pleasure to a few months of work in my herbarium.

In another letter to Dr. Gray, I have (because the request for them came from him,) given the habitats of the the list just received with great pleasure.

Had I not left Arizona so abruptly, I should have tried to get fruit of those species of Acacia or Mimosa which troubled you. When my collection gets home, I shall be able to show you that of one of them.

Pringle

I enclose herewith another and better photograph of the new giant Cactus, and hope soon to be able to send you a still better one. I have thought that Cereus ponderosus would be as fitting a name for this giant as C. gigantens for the other.

But I will frankly confess, though it may show a weakness in this particular case, that is embracing, that, inasmuch as several of the chief explorers of the Southwest are commemorated by a Cereus, or some other of the family, I was hoping, if this should prove to be new, it might bring me the same good fortune. But I have not yet done much to merit so much honor.

But I leave you to decide in favor of the name proposed above, if you prefer it, or if a better one is suggested to you, to adopt that. For, truly it is the amount and quality of work accomplished that is the measure of my satisfaction rather than the frequency of my surname in the index of species. But, — pardon me.

I send another parcel, all old species I expect.

Thanking you for the list, I am

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

similar hills extend northward as far as Tucson.

In other belt, that had been watered, was a range of rocky hills 50 miles beyond Altar, parallel with the crossing distant 30 miles. Our road led over these hills, but we dared not linger there, as a terrible mortality among horses, mules, and cattle then prevailed there.

A most inviting region, for it had yielded me on my first visit Bringlea phytum and other n. sp. By water-courses among the hills usually dry I now found Lida elata, Watson n. sp., 6 feet high, Ibervillea cordifolia, Gray twining, 5-15 feet among shrubs and trees, Himantostemma Pringlei, Gray, and Croton Pringlei, Watson, 3-6 feet high.

It was on dry, shaded edges of the Santa Rita Mts., Arizona, that I found Cedronella Grandiflora, Gray n. sp.

Charlotte, Vermont.
9, Oct., 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Your of the 7th, most welcome, finds me at home (the second day.)

I believe I did wisely in coming, much as I feel chagrin at leaving my work open, and quitting my field with a collection less than I had at my mark to secure.

This illness does not in the least frighten me from my wish to attain the Southwest. I relied too much on my hardihood, was not prudent. With a little quinine in my pocket I shall feel the same confidence as before.

Your two lists, which show the result of my two hurried trips

across N. Sonora thwarted my desire to travel that State extensively. But, with the yellow fever raging in its capital and thirty leagues, with the Sierra Madre hills still infested by untamed Apaches, with the jealousy and positive hatred of its scattered population toward Americans, and the slight value which they set on human life, and with its wide areas of plain and mountain, where water is hardly to be found, it is a fearful region to work up.

Desiring your advice in this matter of my next field, I shall await with interest the return of your letter, which went to Tucson too late to meet me there.

All Arizona and Sonora was verdant under the fine spring rains of the present year; but the mid summer rains were very limited and strangely local. On my August trip through Sonora, which I travelled southwestward from Tucson some 250 miles to a point on the Gulf of California, in the 150 miles traversed between the boundary and the Gulf, I crossed only two narrow belts, where rain had brought the plants into growth. In all the rest of the region vegetation was nearly or completely dormant.

The first of these was a region of low hills of volcanic rock about thirty miles south of the boundary. These hills gave me Phaulothamnus Pringlei, Gray. Having made 40 specimens of this, the sexes matched, I can appreciate the signification of the name we have applied to it. The shrub grows 4–6 feet high. I also saw it near Altar, and doubtless it grows on our side of the boundary, as

S. to A. Gray.

Had I thought it possible there could be another Nov. Jan. in this second lot, I should have yielded to my impulse to tell you that I have one request to make to you some day: I want to show my gratitude to my associate, Mr. Horsford, who relieves me of business cares and makes money for me to spend in botanical travel.

I am delighted to find here the Texas plants, which I shall use for a basis to a coll. of foreign plants. I shall hope to send a good bundle to Kew this winter.

And I by you to accept my thanks for a copy of your new ed. of N. A. Flora.

I now send a third parcel of plants, all from Arizona, to ask you and Mr. Watson for their names.

I am sending you only such

plants, as I have secured in amount sufficient for my wants. When my collection gets home, I shall want to show you a great many things, among which I trust you will as in former years find some of interest.

Referring to Alamisqua, which I overlooked, I may say it is a large shrub, sometimes something of a tree 15 or 20 feet high, on the sandy plains bordering the Altar River, N. W. Sonora.

Yours faithfully
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
28th, Oct., 1884.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I have been much from home since your note of the 18th arrived.

First — a word concerning Mr. Horsford. I thought you might consider him a patron of Botany, since he does so much to sustain me in my work. Yes, he is one of the most skillful and successful "hybridizers" in this Country. And he is a botanist in that he is well posted in the flora of Vermont — and is making a general collection. But let me not bother you in this matter in the least. I meant this to be my only request. And this I will withdraw, unless it can be managed to your entire

satisfaction.

I now have your letter of suggestion respecting my next field, which was sent to Tucson. It accords with my own wishes; and I shall lay my plans to go to Mexico early the coming year. If I only might have passes on the Mex. Cent. R.R., so as to make my base at El Paso, Texas, I could successfull occupy Chihuahua; or, having passes over the Atchison, Topeka, & St. Fé R.R., and the Mexican Central, I might work Sonora. I am willing to continue my work in the Southwest without any pecuniary ~~reward~~ advantage to myself. To recover my expenses requires the greatest activity and calculation. Should I be unable to travel in Mexico, I propose to fall back on N. & E. Arizona.

Thanks for the names of the plants last sent.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

P.S. Shortly before I left home last winter you asked me to make up as nearly a set as possible of my western and choicer Lasian plants for the Botanic Garden of Vienna, and subsequently wrote that the order could wait my return. Would you have me do this now?

Charlotte, Vermont.
6. Jan., 1885.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Glad to know just what tickets are lacking and to supply them.

The flowers of the new Cereus are not borne clustered upon the summit of the branches as in C. gigantens, but scattering on the sides of the ~~stem~~ branches down to two or three feet below the summit, in the way of C. Thurberi. The first photograph of the plant sent, or by Mr. Dawnport shows this dimly. The fruit (the downy balls of which you speak,) has not the valvular dehiscence of C. gigantens; but I believe ~~they~~ it to burst at maturity by an irregular fissure on one side. In August I was wet late for the fruit;

numerous empty and dried shells were scattered about the base of the plants, the dried flowers usually adhering to them. The birds, mice, etc. had eaten out the contents; possibly the birds have to open them. Here are a few seeds. And here is a third photograph, one of a plant branching about two feet from the ground and reaching a height of 20 or 25 feet.

I think I wrote you that the normal number of ribs is 13; I was surprised to see how rarely this number is increased. The species was seen within 75 miles of the boundary.

I think you for printing out errors on my tickets, quite as likely mine as Patterson's.

The plants which you and Dr. Gray mention as desirable are going into the bundle, I am making up for you.

My distribution now absorbs my attention. My 38 sets all engaged!

Yours truly, C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vt.
28, Jan., 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I am jubilant this morning. With this pass by which I may travel at will along the base of the Sierra Madre and an unusual depth of snow in those Mountains to ensure a good growth of vegetation the coming season, I feel that the success of my next journey is almost assured.

Now I will get off as early as possible with a view of beginning in the less and warmer country between Chihuahua and Zacatecas, as at Lerdo.

Deeply grateful for your kindness in this and other matters, I remain

Yours faithfully, C. G. Pringle.

PRINGLE & HORSFORD,
CHOICE NOVELTIES
FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS and SEEDS.

MEMORANDUM.

To

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., 2, Feb., 188[illegible]

Dear Mr. Watson,

I was too early (in March) for the flowers of Cereus Pringlei, only got two or three but I remember them correctly I think as white with a grenish and purplish tinge. The fruits is globular 2 – 2½ inches in diameter, and always covered by the woolly and spiny pellets which you mention. By the way I have noticed the presence of a very few similar downy and easily detatched pellets on the fruits of C. Thurberi. I saw much of this last mentioned species, and should say that the fruit varies from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter, and is always spiny, as my specimens show. but these are easily rubbed off, as Engelmann says, &c

PRINGLE & HORSFORD,
CHOICE NOVELTIES
FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS and SEEDS.

MEMORANDUM.

To

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., 188....

maturity, when the color of the fruit becomes greenish red.

Dr. Sargent's question in parenthesis respecting a transition to Pilocereus I can answer emphatically in the negative.

I could not eat as the fruit of C. Thurberi was "delicious"; its crimson pulp, in which the numerous seeds are imbedded, is sweet but insipid. The amount of this pulp is much the same in C. Thurberi, C. fajaetianus and C. Pringlei. The Indians get it out of the thick, spiney rind (in the case of C. Pringlei without doubt, as well as the other species,) dry it and then crush it seeds and pulp in their rude mortars.

PRINGLE & HORSFORD,
CHOICE FOREIGN
FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
NURSERIES.

MEMORANDUM.

Chestnut, Vermont, U. S. A., 188

You have photographs of the two tallest specimens of C. Pringlei seen, which were over 30 feet; 25-feet is a common height. The ridges are two inches deep.

The spines do not persist on the trunk and older portions of the branches, as in C. figantea; so these parts are usually smooth quite smooth. This is observed among my specimens. On the growing ends of the branches, also, where the areolae are usually confluent, spines are often entirely wanting. Young plants, however are as well armed with clusters of black, stiff spreading spines as are those of C. figantea. In my specimens, taken from near the end of spine bearing branches the spines are slender and white. Clusters doubtless flattened by pressure in drying.

Yours faithfully, Pringle.

Upon being asked to do that any approximation of C. Sabulicola was [illegible] with the description, I [illegible] for the very purpose which I supposed [illegible] which I [illegible] in the Herbarium of the Botanical Garden, namely C. [illegible]

Thanking you for your kind interest, I remain,

Yours, Little Kelly,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

7. July, 1889.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I was about to write you, when your kind note of yesterday was handed me. I had in mind to write you all the while I was in Mexico; but I was not informed of your return to Cambridge till shortly before I left there.

I arrived in the city of Guanajuato, and established my base there, the day before you passed there (as I learned from a printed circular.) I had not been at work there a month when, as I was negotiating for a mule-train and escort for a journey

of 300 miles through the Sierra Madre, when the fever, which I contracted in Arizona last year returned. Judging it imprudent to go far from medical aid, I continued to work near the line of the railroad, which I followed as far as Aguas Calientes. Each attack of my fever weakened me more and more; and, when the country became parched with the usual June drought, and small pox was everywhere prevalent, I thought I would come home for rest, for treatment for my fever, and for daft vaccination.

I am led to hope I shall get thoroughly rid of my fever and recover from its effects in a few weeks, so I may return to my field with full strength and courage. It is not, I believe, an unhealthy region, and I mean not to carry fear again the seeds of fever.

But I found it the hardest region to work ever visited by me. No winter and spring rains of any account, and few plants in growth except within restricted limits widely separated.

I secured 175 species for my 50 sets, and perhaps an equal number of species represented by only a few specimens.

I left abruptly upon hearing of the death in the City of one of my best friends there (a young missionary) from small pox (my office was at the railroad station) and I did not take out specimens to send to you. I trust my collection will arrive safe. I leave so I may attend to this.

Charlotte, Vermont.
27th, July, 1855.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Having finished my course of medicine, and feeling refreshed by my rest, I am on the point of returning to my work in Mexico. I hear that the rainy season has well begun there; and trust I may secure during the next four months even a larger lot of plants than before, so as to make considerable distribution.

You must have been disappointed that I did not get into the Sierra Madre. Though there are great difficulties in the way of travelling those mountains, yet I con-

Guirachi, the region visited by Hartweg, and Concepcion, which are the termini of the wagon roads in that direction are scarcely in their foothills. I hope to reach them this fall.

My collection has not arrived being now between Washington and this place; but I have requested Mr. Horsford to take out specimens for you at an early day.

My address will be Chihuahua, Mexico.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Chihuahua, Mexico.
9. August, 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I was delighted, when I got back here on the 3rd inst. to find that the country had become verdant during my absence; and several days collecting leads me to hope for good success in this second journey. Abundant rains are bringing up plants everywhere, and many species now appear of whose presence here I got no hint during the spring.

The skies are as bright as ever, and the air is made cooler and fresher than in June by almost daily thunderstorms occurring for the most part at night.

Cool breezes generally prevail during the daytime, making toil in the sunshine no more exhausting here than elsewhere, and the nights are cool and favorable for sleep.

I shall continue working my former ground along the line of the railroad, and shall get into the mountains as much as possible besides.

Mr. Palmer has gone to Batopilas, a mining town in the S.W. corner of this state; but I do not know as he is to collect in Botany.

When getting my collection home I had to pay U.S. duties of 15,00 because I could not make an oath declaring it "not for sale".

I would be glad to learn how to address Mr. Parry, who must be getting back to the U.S.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle

condition so exceptionally favorable.
At least I soon decided not to quit as inviting a field and incur the expense of a mule-train for traveling the Sierra Madre, when so few months of the season remained, and I had yet to see whether I was quite rid of fever.

But I have never forgotten that it was to explore the Sierra Madre that I went to Mexico, or that I am to settle certain questions in Botany proposed to yourself and Prof. Sargent. And my failure to reach that region this year takes the satisfaction I felt over my season's work.

I am sorry that Mr. Forsyth could find nothing among my collections to help you out of the perplexity concerning the Arbutus of the S. W. Mts.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
27, Nov., 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I have just returned from my second journey to Chihuahua: and today send you by express samples of all my Botany, excepting the grasses, which have gone to Washington, and the few species of Trifolium, which Dr. Parry wished to see.

May I beg you and Mr. Watson to return the names at your earliest convenience, that I may have the printer at work upon my tickets, so I may get to work upon my distribution as soon as my specs get home. As I travel in

next season. I should be in the field early in March (even earlier, if Batopilas is to be my base;) and therefore I must make my disposition as quickly as possible.

Perhaps you have already prepared lists of names of the plants received through Mr. Forsford last December.

Since my return to Mexico last August, I have enjoyed perfect health, and have been at my very best for hard work; so I am encouraged to hope that I have in a good measure got acclimated there. I look back upon the season as a most delightful one, and my success has been very satisfactory, since I have material for fifty sets of four hundred species each besides a large "miscellany" —

As respects the vicinity of Chihuahua and the Mex. Cent. R.R., I lost nothing by my absence during July; for the central portion of North Mexico became so dry in June, that the growth of all plants was arrested. On returning I found an abundant vegetation springing on everywhere under the influence of rains, which for expansiveness exceeded everything experienced in the State of Chihuahua during the past twenty years. No rocky "cuos" or bare sand greatly impede but will speed my visits.

Through the autumn months I found more plants than I could handle growing within a radius of ten to fifteen miles from the city of Chihuahua, and it seemed wise to stay there and work that region through; since I had found it so

Charlotte, Vermont.
17, Dec., 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Here I send the localities for the n. sp., which you have reported, and some notes.

Southward from the State of Chihuahua the Mex. Cent. R. R. crosses first the northeastern corner of the State of Durango — the region of Mapimi, then crosses the southeastern corner of Coahuila. Here Jimulco is the most important railroad station, and here I spent a few days about the middle of May. Grand mountains of Cretaceous limestone crowd upon the, with valleys through which the railroad runs, and

these are cut into wild forms by fearful cañons. There I found a rich flora, though I came late, just as the vegetation was drying up for the summer rest. I only made a beginning at exploring the region, as I did not climb the mountains at all, one of which was over 10,000 feet high. I would have returned after the rains, had I not then found more plants close at hand about Chihuahua than I could manage.

It was in the cañons near Jiménez that I found three of the U. S. in your lists, including 142, which you have called Rhus Chihualensis, a name to be changed for this reason. It was a low-branched, wide-spreading shrub or small tree, with creamy white flowers which were fragrant. Old fruit was still adhering, in shape round and nearly an inch in diameter, a dry fragile shell in which lay neither kernel or seed. I have lost the specimen Dr. Torrey refers to, but I will send specimens in their season if I find it.

I should mention little or nothing of the Mexican Mountains of the Beginning of my work, for Chihuahua is a little above the level of the sea, and the mountains rise abruptly from the plain, without intervals of foothills.

In my collection in any way disappointing? Did I succeed in obtaining a good collection to make a thorough beginning? Yes! Without my Guide I should certainly have lost the tracks, so to speak, the collectors of the Boundary Commission of 1850 & 1851 have left behind them in Chihuahua.

My act in that journal.

Very truly yours,

C. G. Pringle.

Prof. Gray: Grasses, one 100 specs, 50 cents; miscellaneous specimens in Washington.

PRINGLE & HORSFORD,
Choice Novelties,
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS AND SEEDS.

Charlotte, Vermont,
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Gray, 18, Dec. 1885.

"Cardenas" of Gregg prob-
ably is the same place as
"Cadena" of Wislizenus, p[26],
a large hacienda in northwestern
Durango and on the road
leading from Chihuahua to
the City of Durango, which Gregg
must have traveled.

My S6 (not S7.) Gonolobus
was found, a single clump,
in a valley about 40 miles south
of Chihuahua, and some 200
north of "Cadena".

No plants clude me like
Asclepias, — single plants here
and there, stumbled upon as
one crawls, and then it is impossible
to get material enough for det.

Yours truly, Pringle.

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD

Nothing but the address to be on this side

R. Asa Gray,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge,
Mass.

The two last go into my acct.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

22, Dec. 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

These notes in reply to yours of the 19th. —

678. Guardiola. River banks of rocky hills west of Philadelphia. Perennial in large clumps.

309. Zalusania. Yes, wholly tuberous. In loose clumps from running rhizomes.

293. In my boxes which must near home now, since Prof. Baird sent them on from Washington & will go. Will send stock of it as soon as seen.

Wislen

296. Artemisia. Odor much as like that of A. Absinthium, perhaps stronger; not particularly agreeable. If one wants this in A. Ludoviciana, it will be strongly named, since I found it near the city of Chihuahua on cool ledges under cliffs. Probably common in such situations among the foothills west of Chi.

640. I thought this might be a species of Tiaenospermum and T. difforme, Gray, from the size of the flowers, remnants of which I found; but the habit of the plant made me uncertain. This is a shrub only 2° or 3° high erect in broad clumps. Under cliffs and ledges of hills near Chihuahua.

62. Mikestilma Pringlei, Gray n. sp. Rocky hills around Chihuahua.

assumed to be the same as 70 & 366; and so only a few specimens were taken. Furnishes another reason for a short visit. Chihuahua.

54, 590. Gonolobus acuminatus, Gray n. sp. Valley near Bachimba, a ranch once visited by Thurber, 140 miles south of Chihuahua. [Please read Mr. Torrey's note 56; for 54 is a Urbina.] Again (54) near Chi., Mex.

104 692. Gonolobus Chihuahuensis, Gray n. sp. Well named; for I found it on the hills and mesas about Chi.

55, 696. Gonolobus sanopetalus, Gray n. sp. Shaded nooks among cliffs and ledges of rocky hills near Chihuahua. Soft-woody toward the base, with herbaceous branches from one foot, then once to six feet ~~and~~ freely twining. Such other forms, as you must have noticed.

146. Macbrania Pringlei, Gray n. sp.
Limestone ledges of mountains near Jimulco, S.W. Coahuila, 3°–6° feet high; 27 th, April.

16,356. Houstonia Pringlei, Gray n. sp.
Gravelly slopes, Sierra Zubalia Mts. (limestone) near Chihuahua. Fls. white changing to purple.

96. Is not this Brickellia Pringlei, instead of B. coultri, as written? Check the page to Chihuahua.

649. "Brickellia corymbosa, Gray". Is K. [illegible] a [illegible] mistake about the genus? Key specimen seems to be Kuhnia.

143. ~~270.~~ Brickellia glutinosa, Gray n. sp.
Dry limestone cliffs, mountains near, Jimulco, S.W. Coahuila, 27 April.

684. Asclepiadeæ. I wanted to get A. gracilis, (I had taken A. spinulosus in Arizona,) and examined many plants everywhere met with, and with not any relief to my perplexity. I finally selected plants either annual or flowering for the first time, rejecting such as appeared, (from thicker roots and stumps of branches of previous years,) to be perennial. I failed to detect any difference in pappus or inflorescence. Shall I stick this A. gracilis?

336. 4–6° high, banks of streams. Solidago

553. "Solidago nemoralis, var.?" Yes, very spec. a waif from the eastern mountains.

303. Aphanostephus pinnatifidus, Gray n. sp. Perennial. Cool slopes, mountains west of Chihuahua. 19, Oct.

305. Gnaphalium Fitchii, Gray n. sp. Cool slopes under cliffs of hills near Chihuahua. 28, Oct.

309. Zauzania discoidea, Gray n. sp.
3"-4" tall. Bluffs of streams among the hills west of Chihuahua.

646. Helianthella Pringlei, Gray n. sp.
Rocky hills west of Chihuahua. Sept. 75.

657. Verbesina Chihuahuensis, Gray n. sp.
On limestone ledges and cañon walls of the Santa Eulalia Mts. near Chihuahua.

293. "Leptosyne Arizonicus, Gray."
Have I mixed species under this number? My specimen is annual, and belongs to another genus. My recollection of my specimens is that all were annual.

638. Tridax bicolor, Gray. Disk fls. yellow.
Rocky hills near Chihuahua.

571. Perityle microcephala, Gray n. sp.
A single plant found among the rocky hills just east of Chihuahua.

13. Persia. Yes, specimens are from on hillside of 1/4 mile area, and more or less in shade of shrubs.

583. Persia platycephala. I found only 8 plants.

Charlotte, Vermont.
26, Dec., 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Thanks for yours of the 24th and end of your report. And here are the notes which it calls for, —

579. Gilia Pringlei, Gray mss.
Color of corolla with was preserved in my specimen, purple, I should say. Though abundant on cool hillsides a few miles west of Chihuahua, not in my sets, partly because I came upon it late, about the end of October.

579. Ipomea. Can't think it is the same as 580. Two feet high erect with numerous branches. I did not

do justice to this genus. So many species, so apt to close their flowers before I could reach the mountains. I took these poor bits on coming, and never saw the expanded flower. I think the specimens show the only leaves the plant was bearing.

317. Physalis microphysa, Gray n. sp.
Yes = 116. Limestone ledges, Santa Rosalia Mts., near Chihuahua. Corolla cream-colored.

179. Pentstemon puniceus, Gray. I think the color of flower bright red, perhaps "bright scarlet."

593. Pentstemon. Yes the only specimen found (late) by a water course among the foothills west of Chihuahua. Could easily be secured another season.

656. Limnozia arcuata, Gray n. sp.
Yes, an apt name. Rocky hills near Chihuahua.

Charlotte, Vermont.
31, Dec., 1885.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Nothing more certain than that the ends of Gonolobus stenopetalus are naked. I had more than 50 pods drying on my window sill in Chihuahua, which had been gathered from many different plants, all opened under my care, and I never detected a trace of a coma!!

Tracistogyrinum Mexicanum, [illegible]

Good, and I will try to get flowering specimens next summer.

221. Gilia polycladon. Then may I beg you to see if the Sonoran plant, which went into my distribution of 1884 under this name, is the same?

Here I send tickets for such plants on your lists as will not go into my sets, excepting the few of which you have "all" in the sheets (with date of collection) in which they were dried. Then I send blank tickets, such tickets as will be printed you shall have, as soon as they come from Patterson.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

208, 372. Mimosa prolifica, Watson n. sp.
4 to 6 feet high, rocky hills
west of Chihuahua —

191, 370. "Acacia constricta, Benth."
If not a different species, is not
this deserving of a varietal name?
I studied over the two aerial times.
Sometimes I found them growing together.
The branchlets and leaves of A.
constricta are pubescent, those of
this shrub are smooth and glutinous. The leaves
are unlike. The flowers of this are
only half the size of those of A.
constricta close by; and its stems
less branched with branches more
virgate.

163. Acacia anisophila, Watson n. sp.
A small tree, mountain cañons, Jimulco.

662. Acacia bracicustata, Watson n. sp.
Stems prostrate, 1 to 3 feet long, sandy
soil of plains near Chihuahua.

Charlotte, Vermont.
2, Jan., 1886.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Yours of Dec., 31st came
to hand last evening, bringing your
list of "Plantæ Pringleanæ," a rich
present indeed for New Year day!

I am sure I can forgive you for
finding so many new species in my
collection.

Here I return notes:

233. Polygala acicularis, Watson n. sp.
Calcareous ridges and banks, Santa
Eulalia Mts. near Chihuahua —

26. Talinum brevicaule, Watson n. sp.
Thin soil, Santa Eulalia Mts.

260. "Microchamus cricoides, Gray." !
Did you examine this critically? It

is a low, spreading shrub 6, scarcely more than a foot in height, on mesas near Chihuahua. Microrhamnus was found in that vicinity — erect tall shrub. It never occurred to me that this might be that species; so I did not compare; and here I have not material enough of Microrhamnus to satisfy me.

164, 363. Abutilon malacum, Watson n. sp.
Rocky hills near Chihuahua.

8, 361½. Senecio (?) dissecta, Watson n. sp.
Cool slopes, under cliffs, hills near Chihuahua.

621. Dalea plumosa, Watson n. sp.
In shade of cliffs, hills near Chihuahua. A shrub 1 to 2 feet high.

517. Dalea viridiflora, Watson n. sp.
Grassy summits of Sierra Enlalia Mts.

79. Astragalus Pringlei, Watson n. sp.
Plains near Chihuahua. Forms dense mats or tufts a foot broad which are be-spangled in April with conspicuous pink flowers.

234. Astragalus quinquiflorus, Watson n. sp.
Hills and plains near Chihuahua.

202. Caesalpinia sessilifolia, Watson n. sp.
A spreading shrub 4 to 6 feet high on hills and mesas about Jimulco, a railroad station in Sta. Rosalia.

138, 371. Hoffmanseggia multijuga, Watson n. sp.
Entirely herbaceous, 2 to 3 feet high. Cool hillsides near Chihuahua.

230. Hoffmanseggia fruticosa, Watson n. sp.
Shrub about 6 feet high, mountain cañons near Jimulco.

174. Bauhinia mirabilora, Watson n. sp.
A large shrub (or small tree?) mountain cañons near Jimulco.

545. Mimosa Pringlei, Watson n. sp.
1 to 2 feet high (in the two specimens I saw) on the rocky hills east of Chihuahua.

341. Paronychia Pringlei, Watson n. sp.
Will you please change this to P. Wilkinsoni, Watson in justice to my excellent friend Edward Wilkinson of Chihuahua, something more than an amateur collector in natural history, who first found the plant on the summits of gravelly hills just south of Chihuahua, and directed me to it? I will hold the ticket from the specimen.

689. Gossypianthus rigidiflorus, Stock.
Please see if you have not a Guilleminea from me (Arizona ?, May 1885) under this name. If so, I must correct it in two distributions.

141. Dresine Lappa, Watson n. sp.
In shade of cliffs, etc., Mts. near Jimulco; 3 to 5 feet high.

187. Euphorbia lineata, Watson n. sp.
Grassy [illegible] of warm springs near Chi[illegible]

128. Stillingia bicarpellaris, Watson n. sp.
Shrub 3 to 4 feet high; mountains near Jiminez.

74, 355. "Quercus undulata, Torr.,
var. brevilobe", Engelm.
Grows singly as a large shrub or small tree on the hills a few miles west of Chihuahua. I should like to see how it behaves farther back toward the mountains. On the mountains of S. Arizona Q. reticulata commonly grows as a low shrub (forming thickets) on the dry mountains, elevation 7000 to 9000 feet. But once it scatters down the mountain sides to 6000 feet elevation; then, amongst other trees, a small tree. Only one good sized tree did I ever see, the trunk of which I got for the Am. Mus. N. H. It was some 16 inches in diameter; but it grew in rich soil by a spring.

149, 357. Fraxinus Wislizeni, Watson.
From the fact that the tufts of the leaves are turned toward the base (mostly) rather than toward the apex as in the Arizona plant, I was led to think this must be a different species.

Accept the sincere thanks of
Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

PRINGLE & HORSFORD,
Choice Novelties,
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS AND SEEDS.

S. P. Jones. can well wait
till I am in position to
Charlotte, Vermont,
U. S. A.

3, Nov., 1886.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Two cards of the 1st at hand. I have sent my lists (of former years) to St. Petersburgh without seeing anything from there in return. Yet it is possible that Dr. Kuck of Austria last year sent me of my lists there, — possible but I should hardly think it probable. If any plants have never come there, I should be glad to list you some lists (they will be uniform) for that purpose and at a reduced price.

20 g. Castilleja Mexicana comes from each hill side just west of Chihuahua.

Now running thr. Watson's lists, I am surprised to see how many n. sp. turned up about Chihuahua and how many sp. appear reported from much farther down. Such half my direct from Jiménez instead of n. sp.! P.

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD

Nothing but the address to be on this side.

Dr. Asa Gray,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge, Mass.

Charlotte, Vermont.
7, Jan., 1886.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thanks for your favor of the 5th, setting me right. I did not understand these things, as I should. Acacia constricta then is variable, as a comparison of these glutinous specimens with my Arizona specimen of 1881 and Dr. Palmer's No 313 from Parras shows. Perhaps the shrubs, which I saw about Chihuahua, are farther removed from the glutinous form than these. I must look at them again, if I return there, and perhaps show you specimens. The difference noticed by me was not caused by different conditions, surely.

Now, may I beg you to please at

the specimen I sent from Arizona in 1881 as Microsthamma? Flowers so much smaller than Tuba. If that is not right, please drop me a card, that I may correct it.

I will bring me contending for new species. I am perfectly satisfied to leave them to the judgment of yourself and Dr. Gray.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

P.S.

Here I send tickets for the specimens which (not being into my uniform set,) will leave no printed tickets. Many you will not care to preserve, but you can choose.

Charlotte, Vermont.
10. Jan., 1886.

Dear Dr. Gray,

You are right; and it may be politic to ask for passes, etc. over only two divisions of the Mex. Cent. R.R., that is between El Paso and Jiminez. I don't care, if I am limited to that range; and it were better, since the Sierra Madre is my goal; and one or two points in the Sierra Madre might employ me an entire season. Should the Apaches make the northern mountains unsafe, I might take stage from Jiminez to Durango, whence a trail to Mazatlan leads through the mountains. With passes and free baggage

as far down as Jimulco, I should be equipped for an active and profitable season; and be able, I ~~[illegible]~~ should think, visit the Jimulco Mts. two or three times at favorable seasons, to glean the 100 good things known to me about Chihuahua, and to penetrate the Sierra Madre in several places; and that were enough for one season —

Now I send my stock of 293 for you to examine —

I am getting out for the purchasers of my Pacific Slope plants a list of corrections and preferred synonyms, and need to have your new Supplement. Could you send me a copy, and inform me of the price? Or please tell me where to apply?

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

17, Jan., 1886.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Many thanks for your of the 14th forwarding passes and offering to make some corrections on my list. Here I send a copy, corrected as far as I am able to do it. I need chiefly the names of a Gelium (from near Tucson there was two indeed,—) and of two or three Sonora species of Cuscuta.

Yours Sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

The accompanying note I will thank you to hand to Dr. Gray on his return.

Charlotte, Vermont.
22, Jan., 1886.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Your Bidens tenuis n. sp. was found on cool hillsides some ten miles northwest of Chihuahua, whence it was scattered along the gravel-bars of streams to the vicinity of the city.

I think you will easily grow it from the seeds.

This, I believe, is the last plant of my collection to claim your attention. I am grateful to you for the dispatch and thoroughness with which you have handled your parts.

At your convenience you will please tell me whether I may send my next collections in installments, — a package mailed from Chihuahua or El Paso every five or six weeks. It might expedite your work of dis-

tribution; and knowing the new or rarer species before leaving the field, I might take more pains to get them all into my general distribution. These advantages, however, may be overcome by considerations known to you.

Accept my hearty thanks for the firman of the Smithsonian, the need of which I have felt on several occasions.

My tickets will soon be coming from Paterson; and within two weeks thereafter I shall probably be shipping my debt. I note that two or three are to go to your care.

You have lately mentioned Mr. [illegible] of the British Museum; I have never yet succeeded in getting his order; will try again, however. Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

PRINGLE & HORSFORD,
CHOICE NOVELTIES
FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS and SEEDS.
CABLE ADDRESS,
HORSFORD, CHARLOTTE, VERMONT.

MEMORANDUM.

To .....

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., 6, March, 1886.

Dear Dr. Gray,

605. Brickellia Wrightii, as I have it in my herbarium, and as I have distributed it, is all right, sure! Of Baccharis Wrightii I got only a few specimens, and did not put it in Lit. Its number is 34. Did these Nos. get transposed among your specimens? Depend upon it there can be no other mistake about these two.

I am glad to hear something about Palmer's coll. I cannot understand his locality "150 miles north of Batopilas", as he writes me that he "collected nothing on the route" between Parral and Batopilas either going or returning (but that would be east of Batopilas,) and that he did not travel beyond Batopilas. But I must know.

I would have bought a set of Dr. Palmer's plants to study, if I could have had them in time and with names.

I am through with my distribution and make preparations to leave for Mex.; and already all but two of my 50 sets are disposed of! a generous support-indeed! I believe I expect to make 60 sets this year, — a monstrous task; — and am thinking of taking a second assistant.

I enclose a bit of Brikellia wrightii, (60 s.) as I distributed it.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

PRINGLE & HORSFORD,

CHOICE NOVELTIES

FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.

NORTH AMERICAN

PLANTS and SEEDS.

CABLE ADDRESS.

HORSFORD, CHARLOTTE, VERMONT.

MEMORANDUM.

To .....

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., 16, March, 1886,

Dear Dr. Gray,

I must write once more to tell you that I have another kind and full letter from Dr. Palmer, in which he tells me that the rich field "150 miles north of Batopilas" is the vicinity of the Indian village of Norogachic. It is on the trail from Chihuahua to Batopilas, about midway between the two places. I was introduced to the chief of the village last spring in the house of a mutual friend in Chihuahua, and would have visited the region, had I been able to carry out my plans. So now my way seems plain. Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
24th, April, 1886.

Dear Mr. Sprague,

I have found pleasure today in putting up a parcel of plants to send you by mail with this, - as many of the species of your list, as I am able to supply at present. I wish I might serve you further in this way. No bill to you surely.

Arrived in Mexico toward the end of March, I found all the table land dried up, no rain since October, and scarcely anything growing, few of the shrubs even being able to flower. Then on the tenth day of my travelling there I experienced an attack of malarial fever more severe than any before; so I judged it prudent to

withdraw to recuperate and wait for the summer rains. If these do not fall abundantly from Western Kansas to the heart of Mexico, there will be great suffering in those regions this year.

I will venture to say that I secured a few rock lichens near Chihuahua; but I fear they come too late to interest you.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

PRINGLE & HORSFORD,
CHOICE NOVELTIES
FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS and SEEDS.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.

MEMORANDUM.

To .....

Charlotte, Vt., U. S. A. May 25 1886.

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 24th is at hand. The Cypripedium you mention is the C. Montanum? from Washington T. We grow them here easily by giving them a slight covering of leaves in winter to protect from frost.

Mr. Pringle is preparing to go back to Mex. as soon as he can.

While at Lake Willoughby a few days ago, I found in a little pond a Nuphar whose roots seem identical with those of N. polysepalum, which we get from Wash. T. It was not in flower but in bud, and I sent Mr. Morong two or three plants. The roots of polysepalum we get from Wash. are

quite unlike any I have ever seen of our native here and having collected them all in quantities to sell, I have always noted how different those of Poly sepalum were. But in the beds of all the plants at Willoughby which I examined, I found only 6 sepals.

The roots of these plants are not mentioned in their description.

Yours Truly
F. A. Hansford

Have never know of
Cypripedium candidum
being found in N.

Charlotte, Vermont.
25. June, 1886.

Asa D. Gray,

Yours of the 21st finds me still at home though I expect to be off ere many days, since I hear of rains beginning to come among the Mexican mountains.

Accept my thanks for the advance of $10 on account of Mr. John Ball, which shows your confidence in my making another collection.

This opportunity to recuperate my health and determination is not unwelcome, (though I did not accept it patiently) because I had had two years of very exhausting labor in gathering each year in the

face of the difficulties opposed by the Indians travelled, more than 20,000 specimens, and had suffered serious detriment from fever, etc.

I am grateful for the liberal supply of your last Contributions. Did it escape your notice that my 142, which you have named Randia Pringlei, was described (so it seems to me,) by Mr. Watson, Proc. Am. Acad. XVIII, 98, ~~as~~ under the name of Basanacantha (?) reticulata ?

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
6, Dec, 1886.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I am just home from Mexico, and have no time to write you and to show you the spoils of this last journey. Since 1883 this year has been an unfortunate one to me. Whenever travel each year in the summer I must expect to encounter new and again a season of illness, and these disasters are always impending over him.

I wrote you of my finding the state of Chihuahua without winter or spring rains and with many all the vegetation in consequence dormant and of my coming home in April with a fever. At the end

of fever. I was in the field again to find the rains had just commenced a month later than usual and very heavy at that. I had been there only a short time when my assistant came down with an obstinate bilious fever and I was compelled to bring him home to save his life, as I believe.

Then came the international troubles and talk of war, and I waited at home three weeks till I saw this danger disappearing. Again in Sinaloa at the end of August I found money in good season to begin collecting. The collecting season was limited to the months of Sept. and October. The rains were not not sufficient to bring up all plants; some species, however, were more abundant than in 1865; so the added reputation was in a measure unfamiliar to me. After so short a time remaining in the

and with my hands reduced I did not venture to stay an orbit and remain in these under region, so worked over the same ground as before during first the earlier things of last year which did not fit into my distribution, and then exploring other and more remote mountain ranges.

I have material for 60 small sets of 25 species each, and have put in store so many specimens of desirable species previously collected on me as to bring the aggregate of my coll. of this year up to 15,000 specimens. It was hard work, but I have done what I could.

I send you two mail parcels, the larger (7.2–8.11) composed of those species as I have not already sent to Kew, including the plants for my own set. The smaller (1125–1160) is made up of "odds and ends." If you will kindly give

me the names of the plant, in the order named first, to may expedite the printing of tickets. Written tickets accompany such specimens of the order named as will have no printed tickets.

Trusting you will find in this little collection a few kinds of interest, and begging your kind forbearance with my shortcomings I remain

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
12, Dec., 1886.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Now is this that Mr. Davenport has to do with you with my ferns of 1885? I already made up a parcel of ferns, grasses, etc. — such plants as did not go to Cambridge for names, — and included it in a large box, which I sent to Dr. Gray. The box contained sets for sending two ways. Is it possible that the little parcel marked "To Cambridge Herb." went the same way? And that you are sending my grasses of 1885?

I still have specimens for nearly all these tickets.

Among my plants of this year you will find a few old plants of an Agave

of which I sent you a leaf and bud-pods
Chr. 1-84, Epi-vat. I think you will be able with
this material and the description which I
furnished, to find a name.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
15, Dec., 1886.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Accept my thanks for your prompt report on my little parcel of specimens. Here are a few more.

I am especially grateful to you for your kindness in bestowing the honor on my excellent associate, Mr. Norford.

You seem to anticipate some interesting news of my travels in Mexico. I believe you I have no temptation of giving up.

Yours truly,
C. G. Pringle.

744. Brickellia stilbaeifolia, Gray n. sp. Dry, rocky slopes, Chapala Mts., 20 miles south of Chihuahua, growing in clumps of several stems.

752. You thought this a small form of Gnaphalium Bigelii Gray; but its stems are usually simple and stiff and never glandular-viscid. It agrees exactly with Palmer's 417 of 1885 (as it came in my set), labelled G. chiococephalum; but this is apparently an error. Its achenes are scabrous, while those of G. Bigelii are smooth. But I think you do not value this as an important character.

753. Gnaphalium chiococephalum, Gray. Sierra. The same as given by you in N. A. Flora. Palmer's specimen is labelled G. [illegible] Hooker, &c.

768. "Aymenoxis Wislizeni, Gray." In valley near Chihuahua I got a plant agreeing with my specimens from the plains of

Division, and when I found this in Tom an slit of the western hills, and noticed its hide-margined pappus I supposed I had a different species, possibly S. Palmeri. Gray, 1885.

763. Senecio Pringlei Gray n. sp. Shaded slope, Mazula Mts.

762. Senecio Pringlei Gray n. sp.

Shrubby, for it is the most southerly shrub. Cool shady slopes of hills near Chihuahua, South Chihuahua and Mazula Mts., a rather dwarf shrub. Floral leaves, wiry branching stem, about two feet high, from a thick knotted woody root. Perennial. If the pappus is thickened in the way of S. astrophylla, I failed to find it for lack of time digging. Flowers purple rather than sine-colored as they appear in the dried specimen.

1159. Stevianum rotundifolium, Gray n. sp.

You might with propriety have called this S. mexicalis, for it hails from the

moist seams of dry mountain walls, when not fully exposed to the sun.

In these bottom seams and irregularly sunning stems endure for years and seems to flower throughout most of the year. Mapula, Otero, and other mountains near El Paso.

786. Lycium Berlandieri, Dunal. This is from opposite El Paso, where many have got it and planted in E. Texas. I would prefer to hold distribute it as above?

1149. Pappophorum mucronulatum, Gray n. sp. Grassy slopes of Mapula Mts. But very few specimens seen.

1156. Tonestia gracilis, Gray n. sp. Yes, flowers white.

GRAY HERBARIUM
HARVARD
UNIVERSITY

Charlotte, Vermont.
23, Dec., 1886

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thanks for your report on my plants. Glad you found something of interest in the little lot.

Concerning Agave Parryi, Engelm.: I have little faith in the species. I believe Dr. Engelmann never described it, and at the last doubted if it was more than a mountain form of A. deserti. In his last letter to Mr. Orcutt he wrote that he could see no difference between the flowers of the two. I never saw A. deserti, so can not be a fair judge of the two plants. Mr. J. B. Parish, who has had both in his garden, and Mr. Orcutt, who has observed

both should be able to decide the question. I sent to Cupelmann a living plant which should now be found in Shaw's Garden.

But it is not the same as this Mexican (No 802.) for the L. Cab. plant is paniculate while the Mexican is spicate. The flowering stems of the latter three inches thick, and about ten feet high, densely flowered along the upper half, and declined in a singular manner. The plant chooses a place upon rocks, — the crags and inaccessible interiors of cliffs. So it handles one, let us eat it by the natives near, when I may have better flowers.

1141. Agave planifolia, n. sp. Stem 4 or 5 feet high; six or eight cauline leaves, the upper reduced to bracts; radical leaves of strong flowering plants even only four or five, ~~very~~ thick, rather succulent and plant, light or yellowish green. I think your specimen shows clearly the character of the peculiar rootstock, — several rounded corms two or three inches

in diameter, a new one formed each year and each perishing in its turn after two or four years.

The young plants were abundant on warm, sandy or gravelly banks near streams in Cuernavaca, Mapaluca, etc., but I saw only eight or ten mature stems.

I shall not fail to send printed tickets for the specimens.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

rocky hills s.w. and n.w. from Chihuahua, flowers opening only in the night, so I never could find them open –

1135 – Zauschneria californica, Presl ?

Charlotte, Vermont
9. Jan., 1887.

Asa A. Gray,

Well, if no good new ground to the south of the city of Mexico, and comparatively safe from banditti and fever, I don't care to go that way; and one or five days ride over both mountains, with the one down to palm valleys of S. Sinaloa and Sonora; where even before the end of February some Rut Sonoros, etc., must be coming into bloom.

For the Mexican Central pass I am deeply grateful. I had fears that I might not enjoy so great a favor this year.

The hint given at the close of your kind note of the 3rd touches me. Don't fear

under writing obligations, which I may not have the health or perhaps even life, to discharge. I will where it will modify a expenditure. It is decent to wait my own way out, if I can possibly make my expenses. It is a new idea, I know, and not uncommon. Such will be minus in a few weeks the matter, I should think sooner, — time that should tell our. But it will come in time; and I have thought that I will be enough to hire a few hundred to buy a good outfit for an early start.

Of course I will understand your various interests; nor do I resent me to think of doing your Herbarium work.

I am not sure but I might do real service most as collector, not then I might not feel at liberty to accept your terms.

As for the Rumors &c., I am helpless of finding that I can get out an account of material of means of broken trains and

Indian curios. Would not like to hear the end of poor disappointed Prescotians. Get to travel too and life is short and to collect one for specimens, too busy.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

H. N. A. I², p. 41. Then did I send you only the male plant of Galium Fendleri? But I had the female; came across a single specimen the other day among my "odds and ends"; and now send it. It is the mate to this which I mounted, only the female. If it is not correctly named, you will please tell me.

P.

Charlotte, Vermont.
17, Jan., 1887.

Dear Mr. Watson,

In 1880 I brought home from Canada flowers of Iris tridentata, did I send some to you. I think?

And I brought home roots also, and the plants have flowered in my garden each year since. The species is abundant on the rocky shores of the St. Lawrence about the wharf at Riviere du Loup (on Sas.) with Empetrum, Fragaria, Carex arenaria, etc.

Thanks for the name.

Mr. Foster is in correspondence with my associate, Mr. Stafford, and will claim plants of this and many other N. A. Irises.

your kindly meant proposal, Sir, is impracticable. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Palmer; a gentleman, who sometimes went out with him about Entopilus, told me he was very agreeable company. But one who has struggled with Mr. Palmer and myself, whose mind I like to follow, when I can get it, has told me that it would never be best for Mr. P. and me to try to work together. Perhaps it was because he knew me well that he thus charged me.

Excuse me, and indulge me in this.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
30, Jan., 1887.

Asa Gray,

Yes my collections have lately arrived, after being much longer on the road than usual; but not so the tickets from the printer; these however are daily expected so I shall soon be putting together my sets.

I shall have another small parcel for your inspection — Carex Ernst, etc., not before seen. Just place to me if I shall do so without to our sure the set for Cow and the one for Mr. Ball, which was paid for by me over charge last year.

I thank you sincerely for your kind invitation to visit you. I have had a very desire of visiting you this winter & anyt

will be [illegible] not only about the end of the present year but especially more remote plans. So after getting off our distribution, I shall consider the expediency of running down to Cambridge for a day or two.

Before receiving your suggestion about Mr. Palmer traveling with me I had replied unfavorably to a similar suggestion of Mr. Watson. I want to tell you in confidence that Mr. Perry has advised me never to join with Mr. Palmer. Your proposal to separate some for each of us might alter the case somewhat, but I am still inclined to think we might do more separately. I should think I might finish to considerable work for the Smithsonian incidentally to my botanical collecting, and would be glad to undertake it in the way you have proposed.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
8. Feb., 1887.

Asa R. Gray,

The kindness and thoughtfulness of your letter is deeply appreciated.

If a few of our Texican friends will advance funds for the beginning of the season, it will be just the best thing for me. There would be running no risk, I believe think; as the possession of an interest in real estate here makes me responsible as a debtor, and the money could be recovered in the event of my death in Mexico. If I visit you, we can then arrange the details. It has been my way to leave a deposit in a bank in El Paso, and to avail myself of good banking facilities in Chihuahua - A letter of credit may have advantages; I do not understand never having had one.

I am now finishing my distribution. Here are, I think, tickets for all the witnesses sent you —

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Bingle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
23. Feb., 1887.

Dear Dr. Gray,

Your favors of the 18th and 20th are before me.

May I visit you on Friday or Saturday of next week, March 4th or 5th?

Then I will be better able than now to say how much money I shall need for a start.

What can I do for the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist. toward an Aesthetium? The question interests me deeply; and I shall want to discuss it with you, when I see you. Let me say the matter highly — you know I have already worked two years for the Museum, helping to pioneer

The large collection of N. A. Fungi, the result of the interest in the Museum this depart, and of my examination for it as a magnificent enterprise, I would rather, I believe, see this institution with the best of all I have or can do than any other in the country. Now, I have a good beginning for an herbarium, secured during the past seven years by exchange with many American botanists, by purchasing nearly all the N. A. collections issued during that time, and by retaining the best specimen of every plant ever collected or received. The specimens are mounted on heavy paper (standard size) in the neatest possible manner, and represent (often by several examples) some three fourths of the species of N. A. I have found a motive for this work, aside from the pleasure I take in handling and studying plants, in the hope that the collection might, when of more importance, help one to a house in some

college or other institution. I was going to ask you whether it were not to cherish such a hope and to continue enlarging my collection. Dr. Perry has encouraged me to do so.

I begin to feel the want of more room than a country house affords, and to wish that the collection were permanently placed, where I might add to it with better hope and a more certain purpose.

And I not do considerable for an ambitious, aspiring, if our engagement with the museum (by several years) are fair and simple, I might be helped to form plans. As a collector I might rest, with such a leader, to find myself embarrassed as never by a bad choice. Enjoying better facilities for travel, which the museum can command, I might even more greatly enlarge our future much greater collections than ever before. I would be glad to continue collecting during several years, visiting various

district within and beyond our borders, the most inviting to an explorer, and selecting and preparing the best possible specimen for the plants that will. I would like to make as now numerous sets; if the Museum desires to include in its herbarium the plants of other countries, such sets would command in exchange similar return, I suppose. If they should not be wanted for this purpose their sale would go far towards defraying the expense of collecting.

But I have written more than I intended.

I have on hand no complete set of former year but many duplicates of last year. Am to make up as large a lot as possible for Columbia College, and almost lots to go to Europe.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Not long after I returned to Chihuahua suffering far more severely than ever before from an attack of malarial fever. My hope then was that I should be able in the Sierra Madre to master my fever, but an interview with an English civil engineer just in from traversing that region with a large government exploring party caused me to abandon the project. He told me that though there had been a slight start of some plants on the summits, all vegetation on the mountains was then fast drying up; that I should not get enough to pay for travelling there; and respecting malaria, all the mountain valleys were infested with it.

Then I had the alternative of struggling with these adverse circumstances, dosing heavily with quinine all the while, or of returning to Vermont, and I chose the latter. There with but little

(Camp by the Sierra Madre, 20 m. s.w. from)
Guerrero,
Estado de Chihuahua,
Mexico,
25, Sept., 1887.

Dear Dr. Gray,

I am thinking you must be getting home about these days; and am anxious to give an early account of myself.

I am sorry to be compelled to begin with a narrative of disaster. It was a bad mistake to assume, as we did last winter, that there must be rains and snows on these Sierra Madre mountains of North Mexico during the winter and spring months, and to come expecting to collect to advantage in botany before midsummer.

When I arrived in Chihuahua

at the beginning of April, I found the outlook unfavorable. My friends of the mission had written of vegetation starting; but it was only a feeble and transient start under the influence of a few light showers. The summer heat was coming on, and the country getting dryer even than in the preceding dry spring. When I tramped through the Majenka and other mountains, I could find scarcely anything in growth even the evergreen oaks had been unable to blossom or to renew their leaves except in the feblest way. I incurred peril on these trips; for I could find only a trifle of water that was not green and stagnant.

My enquiries about the condition of the Sierra Madre gained for me the fact that there too as about Chihuahua the winter had been an exceptional one, that there had been practically no snow or rain there during all the winter. Just before my arrival a few inches of snow had fallen and a few showers continued to come, encouraging ranchmen to hope for more and a better state of things.

In spite of so discouraging a prospect, it seemed best for me to go ahead according to our plan; so I proceeded to get together a suitable outfit of wagon, horses, saddles, etc. For two or three weeks, while these were being constructed in Chihuahua or fitted for my use I tried to improve the time by collecting from the railroad train and along the southern end of the road. There my assistant, whom I had selected as a hardy farmer lad, soon succumbed to the influence of heat, dust, bad water and unaccustomed diet, and got into a condition so hopeless of recovery in this country, that I had to send him home.

my wagon, and soon had an outfit together, and with another assistant so far reliable and efficient was on my way to Cusihuiriachic.

Everything now goes well. The rains this year have been heavy. We are camped some 50 miles beyond Cusihuiriachic and nearly as far down the Pacific. Eastward from us a plain stretches away to a range of mountains (to be visited later) which is the continental divide, and this edge of the plain is covered with a forest of Pinus macrophylla, Engelm. Westward a mountain chain rises; and beyond that no plains lie, only a sea of forest-covered mountains terribly cut by cañons and valleys. In eleven days within a mile or two of this camp I have collected for my 25 acts almost 100 species, plants for the most part strange to me, and it would seem that I might get almost as many more in this vicinity. By wagon I can follow the upper Yaqui for nearly 100 miles north and south; and can penetrate the bordering mountain ranges on either hand in many places. Plants thus accessible should be first-secured, to save transporting the same over long mountain trails; so I don't know as I can this fall near the Sierra Lina. The trouble is the time is so short before frost comes. We came in good season for most species, and as soon as the torrents daily falling abate in quantity, we could ford the streams.

I am hopeful of making acts of some 400 species. If I do so, I will be able, I believe, to pay my debts without parting with my herbarium or any of my small patrimony. The letter of credit, I noticed on receiving it, runs for six months, March 8th to Sept. 8th; but will not Messrs. K., F. & Co. let the account run, till I can sell my collection? I shall pay this as soon as possible, if I live; if I do not live,

well I have sufficient assets to meet my debts.

To attempt to botanize this interior of North Mexico except during the autumn months is so hazardous, I must never again attempt undertake it. An intelligent Mexican emphatically assured me yesterday that there are no plants to be gathered on these mountains between November and August.

Yet I wish I might keep right on in this way till I get 1000 species, for sets. Perhaps I might be driven through the Guadalupe pass, farther north, and work on the other side in the "Terra caliente" of Sonora and Lin alone.

I have felt compelled to trouble you with so long a letter, — a worthless return for your great kindness, — quite aware that it can not be a pleasant one to you. Faithfully yours,

C. G. Pringle.

medicine I cleansed myself of malarial poison; but I was, really, perplexed as to my further action. If you had been at home I should surely have advised with you. I had wasted several hundred dollars in a fruitless attempt. Yet to give up for good upon so miserable a failure and to abandon an enterprise toward which I had been advancing for several years, the idea was intolerable. By using all of K., P., & Co's letter of credit and the funds which were to have been applied on that, I could command funds for another journey. I don't know as you would have approved of my doing this. But I felt confident of being able to repay the letter of credit in a few months; and my hope was that I might realize more than the expenses of this journey and recover some of my lost money, as I did in 1886.

So, hearing of abundant rains here, I came back in August. I had stood

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Sept 10/87

Dr. Cyrus G. Pringle Esq. in a/c acc't and interest

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CHOICE NOVELTIES
FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS and SEEDS.

CABLE ADDRESS,
HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont.

MEMORANDUM.

To .....

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., Oct 15 1887.

Dear Sir,

The Erythroniums you ask for are from Cal. We get them from C. Purdy (Erigarbum & E. Smithii) of Ukiah Cal. — E grandiflorum & also Erigarbum from Thos. Howell, and purpureum & "purpurascens" from Mrs. Austin, Davis Creek. We suppose these are merely forms of the typical species described in your latest work of the Cal. plants, but our collectors make these distinctions and dealers buy them from year to year.

Have never succeeded in growing them here, and fear you will not. Will send as soon as we can get them in, stock exhausted. Truly Yours.

Pringle & Horsford

slopes showed brown from afar with pines killed by the drought. The numerous lakes of the high plains, I was told, had been dried to the bottom during the early summer.

So the collecting season was limited to some two months, September and October. My mistake was in venturing a journey before August; but no one can foretell the season there; and I begin to think that no one there can advise a botanist wisely. The rain began in July for the upper country, not till a month later about Chihuahua. A few things had gone by, when I reached my ground late in August, not many; but I was just in time for most species.

Mostly in the six weeks spent in the mountain camps I gathered for my set nearly 300 species, taking of course only such as were strange to me, and besides

Charlotte, Vermont.
29, Nov., 1887.

Asa Gray,

In the camp by the Sierra Madre, from which I wrote you on the 25th of September, I remained until Oct. 27th, each day from earliest dawn till after nightfall travelling far and near, exploring plains, canons, cliffs, and high summits, and always bringing in a good harvest of specimens. I surely could not have found in all my district a better location.

The first white frost came on the 15th of October; by the 27th the cold of so high an altitude did not allow us to keep comfortable under our canvas; by this time, too, vegetation was frost-bitten and withered, and

such species as I had not been able to secure for sets at their last season, comparatively few, were no longer worth taking.

I made enquiries of Mexican gentlemen with a view to finding another field; and especially after I had come down to Guerrero, and found there your letter of Oct., 10th to Mr. Starsford, expressing the hope that I would be able to collect throughout November; but as you judged that all North Chihuahua must be alike frosted and dry. So we travelled back to the city of Chihuahua. Here I found I had money enough left for the journey home; and was unwilling to invest it in some venture in some more southern state of the republic, which might prove unprofitable. So I put my wagon and contents in safe quarters, turned out my mules on a neighboring hacienda, and shipped home my collections.

I have the past year struggled against an exceptionally hard season in a region always hard for the botanist and farmer. And it has been the second or third dry season coming in succession. From October until July only a trifle of rain or snow fell in the State of Chihuahua, not enough to do vegetation any real good. A few shrubs, cacti, etc., will bloom without any rain during the early months of the year; but last May I looked long and in vain for flowers of some trees and observed that the oaks were not flowering and renewing their leaves as they should do. On the Sierra Madre the past autumn the oaks and pines bore but a trifle of fruit; and not rarely the mountain

These about 100 species, a few specimens of each, plants rarely met with or which time failed me to collect in large numbers.

By express I send you specimens of all these, excepting of course the [illegible] and a few other genera to be sent to other authorities. I trust you and Mr. Watson will find among them at least a few things of interest.

I am grateful to you for the very kindly tone of your letter to Mr. Horsford; you make more tolerable the humiliation which I feel at having disappointed your expectations of last spring. As yet I have only heard from you through these letters, none direct from you having reached me while in Mexico. I have come home with the determination to give myself no rest till I shall have discharged my debts; and, as I am owing but little

except what you are cognizant of, it would seem that I might easily accomplish this this spring.

Mr. Hassard thinks it will be satisfactory to you for the present, if I send you as herewith my individual note drawn in the manner advised by you.

I have brought home a large quantity of bulbs, tubers, etc., which I trust will be found to have a commercial value. They must certainly have, if you and Mr. Watson find the species to be new or unknown to cultivation. In the box with the specimens I have placed small parcels of a Tigridia and a Zephyranthes, in the hope that your gardener will force them into flower, so we can know what they are. Then is not No. 1834 a Dahlia? And another a Begonia of great beauty?

With congratulations upon your happy journey and safe return, I am yours, faithfully

C. G. Pringle,

Charlotte, Vermont.
8, Dec., 1887.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Your letter of the 3rd inst. brings deep sorrow and perplexity. I am anxious to have later news of Dr. Gray's condition.

Please do what you think best with the Gamopetala of my collection. Loyalty to Dr. Gray prohibits my sending them to California, where they would be welcome. With your herbarium and library it would seem that the most of the species might be determined.

I trust my letter to Dr. Gray was opened and read by you. I wish to cancel my indebtedness before setting out on another year's journey. Then I shall not be able to take the

field, unless I am [illegible] wrong.

Dr. Palmer seems to [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] one quarter [illegible] [illegible] mountains.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
14, Dec., 1887.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Thanks for your letter of the 12th with later news of Dr. Gray's condition. There would seem to be little possibility of his long surviving. Truly, a great sorrow has fallen upon us. I am stunned by its suddenness and weight; but find I have lost my director and best friend.

And the information concerning Mr. Suksdorf gives me peculiar pain; for I was one of the first among botanists to gain his friendship; and, since my visit to his pleasant and secluded home on the banks of the Columbia, I have felt a warm interest in him, and have held him in my [illegible]

It gives me great satisfaction to learn that my collection of this year is likely to be more interesting than former ones. My plan is a slow one, working along our boundary from [illegible]

May I beg you to examine some of my plants in the bundle not for obs.? No. 1534, a Dahlia, and 1485, a Begonia. I have brought home roots of these, and may be able to turn them to account, if you can give me the names.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

I am glad you name my pamphlets; it relieves me of an anxiety. A few of them are known to me, having been [illegible] by Dr. Gray heretofore; and others I guess at. It may aid you a little, if I give a list of them.

Your kind reference to my pecuniary matters, past and prospective, [illegible] me that I ought to put myself in the way to receive any advice in respect to my plans for the future, which you may be pleased to give. I have expressed to you the uneasiness caused me by my being in debt, when my life may be somewhat less secure, perhaps, than when I am at home, and my desire and hope to be able to pay my debts the coming spring. Doing this will leave me short of funds for another journey. And I do want to keep at work. Under these circumstances an offer from C. R. Orcutt [illegible] acceptance.

I don't know how well founded is the ambitious enterprise he represents; [illegible] written to R. Parry, who must know [illegible] about it. If there is danger of those obstructions going to Grass, perhaps, now & then. I could see Commissioner [illegible] by turning them [illegible]. [illegible] I would like to follow up the beginning made in the Cordilleras region, where I have in store a [illegible] I could I go in spring time again, say early in [illegible] or even in February, and follow the streams down to the orange-orchards, I would [illegible] in flower many shrubs and [illegible], and [illegible] herbs, which even Palmer did not get at Batopilas. Then if some rain should fall on the mountains, or they should have snow this winter, as they usually do, I would be ready for the resulting vegetation.

Should this winter be like the last [illegible] I don't want to be anywhere in Mexico till next July.

discoveries in return for the collections made — entire or in part. I quote again, — "He has not the money" x x x "and he cannot obtain the backing of men of means. He has been corresponding with scientific collectors in all branches and in all parts of the land, and tells me that he has no difficulty in securing them for their bare expenses."

No, I long ago told Mr. Orcutt that I preferred returning to my outfit and to a thorough exploration of the wide region of the Northern Cordilleras. I don't like to give up in its beginning this undertaking toward which I have for several years been pressed on by Drs. Gray and Engelmann and many others. I am much cast down by the death of Dr. Gray; and, if I can return to my work, it must be with a heavy heart, and, I fear, with some loss of zest ~~and~~ zeal.

Charlotte, Vermont.
10, Feb., 1888.

Dear Dr. Watson,

I am glad you will determine the Eclatine (?)!

There is a strange species of Boots, also; but I presume Mr. Moring did not send you the specimens of this. Prof. Underwood is interesting himself in the genus, and is pleased to take hold of my plant.

Agaves and cactuses? No, I got not one last season. I travelled far in search of flowers of A. Kerchovei and A. parviflora at the proper season for that; but so terrible was the drought that even the Agaves could not flower! I must have written you of finding in autumn that great numbers of pines had died on the Sierra Madre and

that the lakes of that region had dried to the bottom. I had a dreadful season to struggle with, and all my collection (nearly) was made during the two autumn months between the rains and the frosts.

Yes, the Commons returned to Oakland disgusted with Orcutt and out of pocket the expenses of their trip to San Diego. I quote from a San Diego letter, — "When they attempted to pin him down to a written contract, and to obtain some reasonable assurance for the future they utterly failed. They were to be left at his mercy, and to take all the risks, while he took all the profits."

When I received Mr. Orcutt's most flattering offer, I at the first tried to ascertain whether the stupendous scheme which he represents was conceived in his own brain, and whether he has backing of unlimited means, as he claimed. Perhaps you don't know he has in view the founding at Ensenada 100 miles south of San Diego, on the lower coast of L. Cal., of a museum of nature and art — to rival the Smithsonian, and preserve representations of all the natural history, archeology, ethnology, etc., of the Pacific Slope from Alaska to Cape Horn. He claims that the millionaires of California are going to put this enterprise through — in a year or two. (Communicated to me in confidence.)

From all our botanical friends in California, who are in a position to know most about this matter, I have received warnings not to place any confidence in this scheme, that it is all "bosh". Mr. Orcutt has from a West Coast Navigation Co. free transportation to and from the ports of Mexico and Cent. Am., and will give collectors the benefit of this (calling it paying expenses some say) with due "credit" for work and

but I want to keep on. Only the question of funds perplexes me. In consequence of the complete drought of last spring, I had a losing year, so I cannot repay the money advanced by Dr. Gray and have much left for another journey. Debt troubles me exceedingly, and last fall I thought I would prefer to clear it away at all events. And this I will do as soon as possible, if Mrs. Gray and the trustees of her funds wish it. In his last letters Dr. Gray very indulgently offered me time; if his friends would be willing to extend the offer, so I need pay only a part of the debt the coming spring — say one half — I could manage the expenses of the year probably. I am selling out to Mr. Horsford my interest in the seed and plant-business which has been carried on by Pringle & Horsford

and might give as security his notes (European bills the collateral of those) or a lien on my herbarium — some two thirds of the species of North America, often several sheets of a species, mounted in the neatest manner on heavy paper and contained in black ash cases. Lists shown, if desired —

I beg you to tell me at your next opportunity something of the present condition of Mr. Sikes's.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
24, Feb., 1888.

Dear Dr. Watson,

Accept my hearty thanks for your last lot of names.

I will now try to hurry through my distribution, clean up my other work, and get back to the Gerrardia Marsh in good season.

For Mrs. Gray's confidence in me and indulgence, and for her kind interest in my work I am amply grateful.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

P.S.

Return the Day that I find no name for 1364 Phytolacca.

Charlotte, Vermont.
2, March, 1888.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I have sent no plants to Cape Town; and am positive that none of my collections could have reached there through my channel, unless John Ford still insists he exchanged with MacOwan.

Sets corresponding to these lists can still be supplied; and I might make up 100 or 200 more good specimens from duplicates

left me from several former distributions.

I am under obligations to supply to Kew my present distributions; please say whether I should transmit direct or send to you as heretofore.

Prof. Sargent proposes (and I expect to agree) that I spend a month or more at the beginning of my Mexico journey in the vicinity of the Lower Rio Grande to get some time for the Jesup Collection. He thinks I might do well to study the mountains of N. Mexico then for a time. The higher Cordilleras must be frosty and snowy until May.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Tickets and notes on n. sp. soon.

limited in the number of its species, unless (as I hope) the coming season prove an exceptionally good one. Intelligent natives in that region told me that there would be little use of my coming back before the summer rains. I am finding that there should be more vegetation among the mountains facing the more humid regions of the Gulf Coast. I have little idea, however, how well they may have worked.

The big or possible collections of interesting plants made this year be my objective. I hope to my agreement with Dr. Gray to make into ESTATE list for: in the big working season of last fall I could not possibly have done more; but I might add 40, if I had time.

Too long a letter!

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

28, March, 1888.

Dear Dr. Watson,

I have delivered to express a case containing, —

1, a small package of presses, etc., to complete the set of my Pl. Mex. 1887, to be placed in your herbarium.

2, a complete set of Pl. Mex. (two bundles tied together) for Kew, and

3, numerous other packages for you to be making a return to the Cape Herb., viz. —

1 set Pl. Mex., 1887,	263 sp.	$24.00
1 " " " 1886,	126 sp.	10.00
1 " Reisand Pl. Mex., 1886,	387 sp.	28.00
2 bdls miscellaneous,	854 sp.	20.00
Total	1630 sp.	$84.00

I don't know but this is a larger

[illegible] made to [illegible] I was [illegible] disposed to [illegible]
[illegible]; but it is quite as [illegible] as possible
for me to do (by) [illegible] "made in the
[illegible] and South."

Acting upon Mr. Gray's kind advice
I do not retain for another year the money
due her and she it is desirous on
other business and [illegible] journey (for as I
understand [illegible] letter in the matter),
I am closing preparations for my
journey, and hope to be able in some
few weeks.

In case I should write Mr. Fabens,
it is my wish that my herbarium is
Fabens to pay my debts to Mr. Gray,
[illegible] my, another be distributed
in his discretion of my [illegible] property.
I do not know who is the trustee of Mr.
Gray, but I would like to give him a
[illegible] on him upon my be-
[illegible], which, in my wills more [illegible],
might be [illegible] to [illegible] of our [illegible]

colleges. If you can judge anything of the value of my herbarium, then I tell you that it contains about three fourths of the species of North America (often two or more specimens of a species) nearly all fine selected specimens; all mounted in the neatest manner on heavy white paper (Bristol board of late) and contained in fine black ash cases. It has cost me a great deal of money; and, I should hope, would be accepted as security for the amount, which I owe Mr. Gray. Will not his agent choose to act upon my request?

I beg pardon for troubling you so in this matter.

And now I beg a word of advice from you with respect to my working in the Sierra Madre of Coahuila and N. Leon from a Prof. Engelmann suggests I might do to advantage after discharging his commission. Are the Cordilleras so much better found, that I should [illegible] there before the rainy season (July) to pass the winter there,

Charlotte, Vermont.
6, April, 1888.

Dear Dr. Watson,

Accept my thanks for your favor of the 3rd with numerous remittances.

I am always in friendly communication with Dr. Palmer. I have studied a good deal by aid of his collections and your contributions the flora of northeastern Mexico; and your intimations that there may still be novelties there is very agreeable.

Thanks again for all your kindness.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
11, April, 1888.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Each year Dr. Kuck has received numerous sets from me; but I do not know where he has been wont to place them. If he has ever supplied your St. Petersburg correspondents, I presume he has offered to them every year.

My set of this distribution, however, will hardly reach to him at the end of my roll; indeed, I have only two left. If you would like specimens for sending to St. Petersburg,

I can promise you at least one of these, — possibly both, if John Doll of London does not take one this year. I have not yet heard from him.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont
24. April, 1888.

Dear Dr. Watson,

Rivorsciadium appeared as a much branching plant, 2 or 3 feet high. I really can't say whether it is a biennial or perennial, but think it is the latter.

Bromyniartia minutiflora, var. canescens, was about two feet high, a round bush.

I am waiting for dear from Prof. Sargent once more, when I shall start on my journey.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
26, April, 1888.

Dear Mr. Watson,

As the season for planting in the open ground is approaching, I send you more bulbs of the Tigridia and Zephyranthes (?), fearing they may not have forced well, and add bulbs, roots, or seeds of a good many other Mexican plants, which you and Mr. Manda may be pleased to grow.

Yours faithfully,
Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

3, May, 1888.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I am sorry to say that your request for flowers and leaves of Erythronium Albidum is received too late. Some time ago Mr. Horsford received a quantity of the plant from the western states. They were then in full flower and, being planted, soon passed by. I suppose good leaves now could not be found.

When sending you some Mexican plants the other day for grazing and determining, I neglected to beg you to communicate the names when found to Mr. Horsford. We are growing quantities to sell, if worthy.

My last set is dispatched to Mr. Ball.

Yours faithfully, C. G. Pringle.

Your card of yesterday at hand, receipt acknowledged.

Charlotte, Vermont.
8, May, 1888.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I am obliged to you for your kind favor of the 6th. Wish I might see your descriptions before leaving home, but it seems impossible, as I am ready and only awaiting the result of Prof. Sargent's negotiations with Pres. Díaz of the Mex. Cent.; may go any day.

I am glad you find characters to distinguish my 1310 from Calycanthus Fraseri, because it seemed wrong that two plants with so dissimilar roots should agree in other characters, but you have brought me only half way out of my perplexity. My single specimen of Dr. Gray's Gymnocomia Eilida from Chachuca Mts. is too young to compare achenia with those

Tuse of 1310, so as to show whether the resemblance between the two plants is enough to impose the collector.

And now I must confess (I have written to do so before) that "Hieracium hypoleuca" was no slip. I gave so much attention to the note that I felt sure that in entering this I was going to show an extreme form of H. hypoleuca, that I ventured to take this responsibility. Prof. Sargent thinks the name is right. Between this and undoubted H. hypoleuca, I found all gradations, and this, as you recognize, came so near H. fulva as to seem to connect these two species.

I am in hopes to have some things of interest to communicate to you, even though I should not be able (as I would like to do) to send you instalment of my collection for study.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Chihuahua,

4, August, 1888.

My dear friend,

While in Monterey I received two letters to testify to your kind remembrance ~~and~~ of your vagrant friend and interest in his pursuits; but in the whirl of travel and collecting, and under my burden of care and trouble they have remained unanswered. Forgive me.

Delightful are my memories of Monterey — a quiet, pleasant city with lofty, precipitous mountains round about it on three sides, mountains furrowed with canons, shady with numerous grand trees and musical each with its clear, cold brook. It is the paradise of ferns! Common as any weed on the foot-hills which overlook the city was Adiantum trichocolpis, so rare hereaway.

On limestone ledges or bluffs, soft and crumbling, whose bases were carved by water was Aneimia adiantifolia. A. Mexicana was very abundant on moist shaded banks of the base of the Sierra Madre. Asplenium trifoliatum on limestone ledges dripping with water

I have just finished for your friend Hart.

On main, shaded banks Dicranotaenia rufifolia (Palmer's find of 1880) was abundant with its a Pellæa which I don't know, and an Aspidium strange to me. What I pass to be Woodwardia cordifolia was common near brooks of the mountains, and rare there a Polypodium which I never saw; and in their dark, cold rocks still another Polypodium, with annual fronds. Here of course Aspidium fœtens was luxuriant, and sometimes Pteris Erecta. I failed to secure much material of Pellæa flexuosa on dry ledges of limerock. Cheilanthes lanosa was there and C. aspera, and another which I took for C. Alabamensis, with still another similar to the last but with broad fronds. I have shipped some my Monterey collection; and in due time you must see these.

Then I went down the lower Rio Grande nearly to its mouth, and spent a month there chiefly collecting trees. It was hot there in August for a Vermonter! But I had to tramp all day and nearly every day, got quarantined there, and could only run to railroad by a journey of 200 miles by stage and stage. But now I understand that region, and I am [illegible] I want there.

Now I am here getting my outfit together and waiting for a cousin to come from home to tramp the Sierra Madre with me, while my Yaqui dries plants and cares for camp. I am eager to get back to that field which last fall proved so rich. Have you heard that I found a fine new Tigridia to bear my name?

We have been having a slow soaking rain of three days duration which makes the road terrible. I hope by the time we start it will be dry, so we can get far along somehow. There is but a single bridge in the 150 miles! Often hosts of teams, chiefly great flight wagons drawn by long strings of mules or oxen, gather on a river-bank and wait in rain and mud for swollen waters to subside before they can cross.

The Chihuahua herbarium which I have now delivered has gained me credit with some fine people.

May I not hope to receive a letter from you soon. I hope this will find you well.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
8. Jan., 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Arrived home a few days since from Mexico, I send you in a box by express such species for determination as you usually accept. Nos. 1720 to 1870 were gathered in the vicinity of Guadalajara with the exception of a few collected at Zacatecas, and so indicated; and Nos. 1876 to 1965 were mostly taken in the vicinity of Monterey or in the Lower Rio Grande country.

I have probably as many more species in numbers insufficient for my forty sets; but I hurry off to you this lot, in order that I may begin my distribution as soon as

possible. The others shall follow as soon as I can put them together with tickets.

I am painfully sensible that you will not find much of interest in my collection of this year, because I have worked ground well explored by others. It happened in this way, — Going first to Monterey and the Lower Rio Grande region to collect the sections for Prof. Sargent and the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist. New York, I was unavoidably detained there till the end of August. I would have chafed at being kept away from the Cordilleras so long, had I not felt under deep obligations to Prof. Sargent and anxious to accomplish his work as nearly as possible.

When I arrived at last after additional delays from floods, etc., among the mountains — it was on the 24th. of Sept. — I was disap-

pointed to find the season for six weeks in advance of that of 1887. The mountains were already dry and frosty; so there was no encouragement to go far back among them, as had been my purpose, when planning the journey.

I staid there but two or three weeks, and then did what seemed the best — I hastened to Guadalajara in the far south, now reached by a branch of the Mex. Cent. R. R., and gathered plants as industriously as possible till near Christmas.

I worked chiefly in the great barranca, because it appeared that Dr. Palmer visited that peculiar region only in June.

During my absence I received scarcely any botanical news, and have not yet found opportunity to read the journals. I hope to hear from you.

that Mrs. Gray and all our friends in your vicinity are in good health. Did Mr. Sikkort recover?

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

P.S.

I beg to know if Dr. Wittrock of Stockholm is still publishing Exsiccata of Desmidiaceae; if so, I ought to send him the half dozen species of my last collection.

Charlotte, Vermont.
13, Jan., 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I am unwilling to be troublesome to you, when you are so busy. Many of my plants I know, and others I can name by comparing with specimens; then as for the remainder — not a very large number — perhaps you can give a day or two to them after a time.

I don't like to lower my standard and distribute under numbers only; some of my patrons insist upon my specimens being accompanied by full tickets as a condition of acceptance.

May I beg you to give me a few lines more, after considering my

case for a moment? Would you encourage me to keep on in my collecting in Mexico. I can't feel that it amounts to much — that it is a very great service to science. Yet it seems to be the best (perhaps the only) thing that I can do. I have made it my occupation so long, I don't like to leave it yet. I find my pleasure in the work. By this I have reached the margin of the most inviting regions; — the heart of the Cordilleras, the high Sierra Madre regions 150 miles in extent southwest of Saltillo (as yet Dr. Palmer and I have only visited its borders) and the barranca regions of the west slope of the Cordilleras from Colima to Sonora. The past year I have done somewhat better, I think there hold my own financially; yet perhaps the decision of the question of my return to Mexico this year rests with Mrs. Gray. If she

is quite willing to expend, at least in part, the great kindness of the last two years, I might undertake another journey with hopes of abundant success. If, however, it is improper to ask this, I think there will hardly be any hurry about making my distributions.

I left Guadalajara with not a few species still flowering or in flower in a few weeks and with the usual season to begin in February. Of course I could not but feel a desire to return to gather the spring flora and especially that in the humid three hundred miles to the southwest and east.

I have hesitated to trouble you as much as this; but I believe you will cheerfully give me a few suggestions, which will help my plans to take shape.

Can it not be Mr. Witbrock that we work on his Rhizocactus of Erythrea, is he with the flock of my messenger?

And please what is the news of Mr. Lukesdorf?

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
6, Feb., 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

In your note of Jan. 11th you intimate that you may be able to take a little time to name some of my plants. Prof. Sargent having taken in hand the Cupressus species, there remain only about sixty species for which I fail to find names.

I have made out a list of these, to facilitate your finding and determining them. If this is asking too much of you, don't let me trouble you; but, if you could possibly give a day to filling out this list, I could soon make my distributions and get into the field again.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
6. March, 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I am deeply grateful for your kindness in studying all my plants in your hands. You have bought me out of my scarcity with them, and now I can make out a satisfactory list for my distribution. If the doubtful plants should be soon determined by you, I can for a week or ten days longer include their names. And, if a belated box containing my Cordillera collection soon comes in, I shall want to send you a few more species.

In two parcels by mail I now send such species as are not to go into my sets. You must find some thing of interest among them. Don't take them up, till it suits your convenience; but, if you should expect

on them before I leave home (about the first of April, I should hope,) I will prepare myself to get next summer such as are desirable for sets.

On the top of one of the bundles are Dr. Millspaugh's determinations, as far as I can supply them. I would be glad to know if 1913 is correctly named. Farther down in the bundle, too, is a strange Eryngium, 2262, which is for my sets.

When making up sets, I shall not fail to lay out for you as usual the grasses and ferns.

I take pleasure in sending a half dozen specimens of Bebbia to Mr. Bebb.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

2031 = E. wrightii
2209 = E. virginicum, var = 417 Palm. 1850
2262 = E. carlinae, Del

Charlotte, Vermont.
24. March, 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Here are the rest of the tickets for the specimens kindly determined by you.

I have got confused over the two species of Lantana and their numbers, and by you it set me right by the numbered bits enclosed with this.

And, just one thing more, please advise me about Mr. John Ball of London. I get no reply from him, and presume that he is abroad. Do you think that I should send a set to him?

My 40 sets will hardly "go around".

Yours faithfully

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
13, April, 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Would it be agreeable to you, if I should send you my plants for determination in lots of 100 or so throughout the summer? Again, if you study my last-named before long, I shall try to receive the list in the field to guide me to the securing in it of the plants of most interest. I hope the weather will favor my working first in the Sierra Madre south of Monterey; if it does, I shall be long with you from there.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD.

ONE CENT

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS TO BE ON THIS SIDE.

Sereno Watson, Esq.,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge,
Mass.

EAST CHAPPAQUA
APR
N.Y.

Charlotte, Vermont.
1. May, 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

My belated box having come to hand just as I was about to leave home, I have waited a week in order to distribute & issued sets — mostly in Europe.

This box contained most of my Phihuahua plants; so they did not get into my distribution of 1888. Among these are a few which I do not know, and I send you specimens.

I expect to start on Friday.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

F. H. HORSFORD & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO PRINGLE & HORSFORD.)
CHOICE NOVELTIES
FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS and SEEDS.

CABLE ADDRESS:
HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont.

MEMORANDUM.

To .....

.....

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., Aug 15 1889

Dear Sir.

In relation to the habitat of the Zephyranthes (pubescens?) I fear Mr. Pringle and I may be mixed on the location. There were three or four kinds and he thinks it was what he called a Zephyranthes, is the new Tigridia (vaccata?) He writes that the location for his "supposed well known Zephyranthes" (which he thinks is the new Tigridia) is Sandy plains of S. Texas near Pena. If this is the Zephyranthes he has in mind then this is its habitat. but if he had the "new monstrosity" in mind then this is the locality for the Tigridia.

There is another Tigridia to bloom later

Yours truly F. H. Horsford.

F. H. HORSFORD & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO PRINGLE & HORSFORD.)
CHOICE NOVELTIES
FOR GARDEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
PLANTS and SEEDS.

CABLE ADDRESS:
HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont.

MEMORANDUM.

To Prof S. Watson
Cambridge Mass.

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., Aug 19 — 1889

My Dear Sir.

Since writing you, I have received a supply of bulbs of the new Tigridia buccifera from Mr. Pringle and a definite description of its habitat, or at least where he found it. It was the one he labeled "Nemostylis n. sp." but I suppose he only saw the dry stalks and empty seed vessels when he first got it. It was near Pena Tex. I cannot tell the habitat for the other until I hear from him. The first bulbs he found in cultivated fields, lingering as a prairie weed. It grew there much larger and each bulb sent up about 3 stalks. Each of them produced in long succession 10 or 12 fls.

Please turn over.

Truly Yours
F. H. Horsford.

I send you a flower of a little plant which the firm V. H. Hallock & Son sell as a nearly hardy perennial under the name of Clibothra flava. It resembles a calochortus, and although I do not know, I suppose it to be an North American plant; is it a calochortus? If so it. Yours truly

I not like the flavor Sugl

J. H. Harper

gel

HORSFORD &

MEMORANDUM.

Dr Tigridia
from Pringle's letter
of May 2/91

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., [illegible] 188[illegible]

Dear Sir.

I have just heard from Mr Pringle. He wishes he had your report on his last miscellaneous collection for reference. I mention it because you may have it waiting his return. He is in the vicinity of Guadalajara, and expects to be there the rest of the season. He finds the last Tigridia I sent, to be out of fl. But says it is a giant, growing 5 and 6 feet high, and thinks it must be a stranger.

He seems satisfied with his work thus far and the prospect for the rest of the year.

Yours truly

F. W. Horsford

can you tell me which Calochortus this is enclosed. It is a poor specimen sent by one of our collectors.

SFORD & CO.,
PRINGLE & HORSFORD.)
ICE NOVELTIES
ADEN AND FIELD.
NORTH AMERICAN
ANTS and SEEDS.
CABLE ADDRESS:
HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vermont.

MEMORANDUM.

To .....

.....

Charlotte, Vermont, U. S. A., Oct 2 1889

Dear Sir.

I have just heard from Mr. Pringle. He wishes he had your report on his last miscellaneous collection for reference. I mention it because you may have it waiting his return. He is in the vicinity of Guadalajara, and expects to be there the rest of the season. He finds the last Tigridia I sent, to be out of fl. But says it is a giant, growing 5 and 6 feet high, and thinks it must be a stranger.

He seems satisfied with his work thus far and the prospect for the rest of the year.

Yours truly
F. H. Horsford

can you tell me which Calochortus this is enclosed. It is a poor specimen sent by one of our collectors.

Charlotte, Vermont.
31, Dec., 1889.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have just returned from Mexico in excellent health and bringing material for 50 sets of some 350 species for my next distribution of Pl. Mex.

Considering that I missed getting the Spring flora, owing to my very late start, and that I was all the season subjected to hindrances, chiefly on account of the illness or inefficiency of my helpers, I feel considerable satisfaction over my collection, which is now nearly all safely home.

The obstacles referred to prevented my travelling, as much as I planned doing, unvisited regions; yet I have a great many species which are present to

me. And I write to ask if I may at once send you specimens of these for determination.

Wishing you a Happy New Year,

I remain

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont,
13, Jan., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson;

I was delighted to learn that are ready for my plants so early. I trust I can be afield in the field in March. Since writing you I have been prostrated with "the grip"; but now I send by express the species intended for cats, having indicated the names as far as I know them or can guess at them. The names of these first, please, for the printer; but they will be followed soon by another large lot of miscellaneous spring - Yours fully,

C. G. Pringle.

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD.

ONE CENT

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS TO BE ON THIS SIDE.

Sereno Watson, Esq.,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge, Mass.

Charlotte, Vermont:
23, Jan., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Respecting No. 2416 I am not sure that Dr. Gregg's name is quite correct. The latter of the two words must be, for it refers to the yellow color of the fruit; but instead of Chapote, I understood Dr. Macmanus, who is perfectly familiar with the Spanish language, to call the fruit Zapote (pronounced Sapote.) Certainly this word with various qualifying adjectives is applied to several Mexican fruits.

This plant occurs abundantly in the cañons about the base of mountains surrounding Monterey as a large shrub or small tree with evergreen leaves and smooth, gray bark which scales off much in the way of Platanus. I do not know when it flowers. In June 1888 I found it fruiting freely, but saw no

flowers. Last June I could find no fruit, and a diligent search for flowers was rewarded by finding only one tree blooming but scantily.

I have been in hopes that this or the shrub numbered 2394 might be an undescribed genus; and have wanted to suggest, if there were no impropriety in doing so, and if the plant is worthy the name, that the plant commemorate the name of Prof. Sargent, who is so interested in ligneous plants, and one without whose assistance my Mexican journeys would not be possible. No 2394 is a pretty evergreen shrub with numerous stems 4 to 6 inches thick growing in clumps 10 to 20 feet high on the foot-hills of the mountains near Monterey.

<u>Decatropis</u> <u>Coultri</u> Hook f. is a slender shrub, one to three inches thick, and six to twenty feet high, branching but moderately and that near the summit, with evergreen foliage and growing on the limestone ledges of the mountains near Monterey. It

appears to propagate and spread by roots after the manner of Rhus. It occupies to the exclusion of most other shrubs certain dry slopes of thin soil; but its growth is never dense.

Bocconia latisepala, Watson is common in cañons and on cool, rich slopes about the base and foothills of the Sierra Madre south of Monterey. Its stems, many in a clump, are scarcely woody, being, as I believe, strictly annual; they are simple, an half inch to an inch thick, and five or six feet tall.

I am anxious to secure a few new customers for my collections to make good those whom I have lost by death and other causes. Think I will advertise in London Journal of Botany. I don't seem to get hold of the St. Petersburg botanists — and some others.

Yours faithfully

C. G. Pringle.

The Haunts of Ferns about Guadalajara.

Some six miles northward from the city the Great St. James River (Rio Grande de Santiago) which carries the overflow of Lake Chapala down to the Pacific, falling more than 5000 feet in a course of 250 miles, has cut a chasm through the plains which the proud city crowns and among the various chains of low mountains which interrupt those plains, and this chasm is the great barranca of Guadalajara. You stand on the verge of the plain and see the river rushing about 1500 feet below you. Beneath your feet are dizzy cliffs on cliffs, step facing

slopes and still steeper descents which are a luxuriant growth of tropical shrubs. Here and there rare thin clings springs start from the rocks or rise from the soil, and streams keep down to the river. Against the face of steepest precipices they hang as a slender veil of a waterfall, or they saturate the rich soil of the thickets. All the diverse situations on the slopes of the great barranca are the favorite haunts of some form or other, whether it be the dry cliffs in sun or shade, the ledges of cliffs sprayed by falling waters, the deep shade of thickets clustered by brooksides, the cool and moist grassy banks, or the mossy banks and ledges in the humid forests near the river.

Down to the river from amongst the hills come lesser canons each with its noisy brook which sometimes pours over a precipice in its way and diffuses over the adjacent vale a perpetual mist or spray.

Again just north of the city walls a strange thing has happened. The occasional floods from the plains above have cut gullies sometimes broad, grassy and shaded with trees, sometimes too narrow to admit the passage of your body. The walls of these are 20 to 50 feet high, perpendicular, firm sand or gravel, more or less moist. From the foot of these walls water drips and down by a brook flows.

Still again these conditions favorable to ferns supplied by man.

It is customary to mark the bounds of highways and fields by trenches 5 to 10 feet deep. Along the edges of these are planted or grow spontaneously cactuses and others, so that shade is provided.

At the end of my stay I crept for a long way through the vegetation, filling a trench of this sort which borders the western side of the highway leading westward from the city gate; and I remember declaring to a friend, as I came out of it, that I had seen on its steep moist banks nearly all the forms which I had met with in the region round about.

Now, you can form a definite idea of the habitat of the species of my call, from the words borne by this tiding.

1861. Gymnogramme pedata, Kaulf.
Common in shaded places, somewhat cool and moist, both in the barranca, and on the banks of the trenches.

1862. G. tartarea, Desv.
The favorite habitat of this fern is about the water base of the sand-walls of the pillars; especially where brooks wash the base or springs issue. Its roots do not stand in the fine rich mould of the pulley floors, but are planted in the wall or in detached blocks of it, and sometimes several feet from the base.

1863. Chilanthes Coniopsis, Eaton.
Found only on shaded mossy ledges or rocky banks; in damp

places, yet hardly in vast. Chiefly in the Carmelo and its branch canyons.

1976. Not seen, I believe, near Guadalajara; but near Monterey and on damp or wet shaded banks, even rocky banks, of the northern slope of the Sierra Madre facing the city and five or six miles away. Grows in patches, with a large proportion of the plants fertile.

1977. <u>Aspidium adiantiforme</u>. My station for this was a half mile above the city of Monterey, where an aqueduct is carried along and through a cañon bordering the river. The plant grows at the meeting of water and exposed limerock,

sometimes two feet or more above the waterline, then small, sometimes in the calcareous earth on the west-facing sides of the aqueducts, and then two feet or more tall.

1967. Cheilanthes mirifolia, Eaton.
On the northern slope of the Sierra Madre near Monterey on the steep banks of gulches and ravines, least shaded and mossy often rocky this fern is abundant. Pellaea intermedia, J. Sm., var. serratifolia, A.G. & Baker is associated with it but not so much confined to the gulches, but more freely scattered over the mossy slopes of the mountains; better here in the more open places

but taller in the rich mold of shaded damper situations.

1988, 1989 } Oxalis Lasiopetala, Greene.
The narrower form was found in banks of dry gulches, partially shaded, of foothills of the Monterey Bay Range; the broader above limestone gulches and the dry banks of the Saddle Mtn a few miles east of Monterey.

1990. Llavea cordifolia, Lagasca.
Grew chiefly in a broad canon of the Bay Range near Monterey, through which flowed a brook, which had brought down from the mountains and strewn along its borders piles of stones of various sizes. Among these stones this plant found favorite conditions, and grew in pretty clumps 2 or 3 feet high.

2012. [illegible], Bourgoviii, [illegible]
2001. [illegible] Wrightii, [illegible]
2017. Myriophyllum Mexicanum - n.sp.
2019. Cunothus buxifolius, Wilc.
2286 Tagetes subulata, [illegible], Tex.
2015. Astragalus Arkansanus, [illegible]
1992. [illegible]
1996. [illegible]
2005. [illegible]
2006. [illegible]
2016 [illegible] n.sp.

Charlotte, Vermont.
22 Feb., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Next after the list upon which you are now at work, the plants in my first box, will you please take up the accompanying numbers, plants sent in a small parcel last April. Being in my belated box last year they could not be included in my last distribution, and I wish to put them in my next.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

1992	2012	2005
2000	2015	
2001	2016	
2006	2017	

Charlotte, Vermont.
13. April, 1890 -

Dear Mr. Watson:

I must tell you about 2595 and 2598. I could not send them to you for determination, because they were last year — a few specimens of each — to Dr. Wittrock among a lot of Erythræa which I was supplying to his "Exsiccata Exp." On receiving them he informed me that they were probably new, and I have been looking ever since for memos for them, indeed have twice written him about them in vain.

Will you be able to give attention to my miscellaneous plants of 1888 and 1889? If you do so, you will find among those of the former year many sheets, you name this winter determined for me; and it will be unnecessary to mention them in your report.

I have just finished making up

my sets, but must wait some two weeks after shipping them, to get funds for my journey.

Thanks for your suggestions about my sending plants to St. Petersburg and to Australia. I have sent my lists to both places.

I expect to send a set to Kew; but have I probably sent there nearly sets enough to pay for the fine plants received through Dr. Gray?

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

* 2432. Agave vestita, n. sp. The variegation of the leaves is a permanent character, and makes the plant a very pretty one. It is much grown in parks and in the courts of the better houses of Guadalajara —

June at Bisbee copper mines Arizona (15 miles from the Mexican border). I should be extremely obliged if you would ~~pardon~~ my request. I believe I have had the honor of being introduced to you last autumn, and I hope you will excuse me troubling you with this.

I am with much respect

Yours very truly

Carl Lumholtz

author of "Among Cannibals".

I should be glad if you also could think of any zoölogist that would go out on such an expedition

+ reply

COSMOS CLUB,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

25 April 1890

Professor Dr S. Watson
Chief of Botanical Gardens
Cambridge
Mass

Dear Sir.

I am shortly going out on an expedition to Northern Mexico, under the auspices of the American geographical Society of New York and the American Museum of New York. The exploration, that will occupy more than 1½ years, probably 2, will be almost entirely carried out on

the unexplored regions of Sierra Madre from the border of Arizona southwards. My party will consist of 14 or 16 men and I want to include a botanist, a zoologist, a mineralogist and an archaeologist. May I be so free as to ask you whether you can help me to get a botanist fit for such an undertaking? He would have to make a collection, that would belong to the expedition, but I should like him to be scientific, and when my book is published, he is of course free to publish any researches of his own. He would be provided with free passage out and back and everything found, but the wages could not be very high. - I am staying at Everett house, Union square, New York until 1 May, when I leave for St. Francisco. My permanent address is C/o Swedish-Norwegian Consulat, New York. Any one who would be accepted for the expedition, would have to join in the end of

Apr. 30/90

Dear Mr. Pringle — I have made the following reply to Mr. Lambkin's application — "I cannot now think of anyone whom I could recommend to do what you want done & who would be willing to do it for the little compensation offered. Probably some young man could be found who would like the force of the thing, but without experience & of questionable scientific ability. I do not understand you to want that kind of a man. If it answers the purposes of the expedition I would advise securing the services of Mr. C. G. Pringle of Charlotte, Vt. He is an experienced & excellent collector, the best that I know. He has made several collections on his own account in Arizona and other tropics (Orizaba, Chiriqui, Cachimbo, Jalisco, etc.), and is already well acquainted with the flora of the region that you are going into, & is a diligent, thorough-working, conscientious man. Let his collections be worked up here, where it can best be done, under your own eye & control, if you wish, and [illegible]

upon them is proposed, but let them then revert to him as part of his compensation, [illegible], perhaps a few acts retained by the Museum. "From a purely scientific point of view I doubt if any arrangement can be made more satisfactory than some such as this. Mr. [illegible] collected last year in Northern Mexico & is preparing to start out again very soon."

I write you this that you may know what I have proposed, & not be surprised should you hear a letter from him on the subject. Perhaps you will think the matter worth considering. The proposed expedition is to start near the end of June from Bisbee, Cochise County, Arizona (15 miles from the Mexican boundary).

Sold

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
CHICAGO

21 May 1890

Dear Sir.

I must thank you for letter regarding prospects of any young botanist going out with me in my expedition to Northern Mexico. Would you mind just to send me some names of any young man, ~~that~~ you may think fit for the tour, who would make a good collector

and have scientific tests.

From 22–29 May C/o
Prof M. Snow, Washington
University St. Louis Mo

7–16 May C/o Swedish
Norwegian Consulate
St. Francisco Cal

With much respect
Yours truly
Carl Lumholtz

Dr. S. Watson
Botanical Gardens
Cambridge Mass

It would hardly be worth while for a bit more to go there, much earlier or day there later. So I might return for the fall and winter to Jalisco and Colima, as has been my plan.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

2, May, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Accept my thanks for your kind letters of April 29th and 30th.

On account of my great need of funds I would be very glad to receive payment from Kew for the last two sets sent there — $20.# for that of 1888 and $26.# for that of 1889. May I ask you to explain the matter to the Kew people, using this bill, if you think best?

I cannot allow myself to worry you in the least about the nursing determinations; but I am glad to learn that you expect to work up the plants soon. Your lists will be forwarded as

me by my agents, the postmaster of East Charlotte, and will serve as a clue to the East Thorp.

The Tipidia n. sp. (?) sent you by Gilbert and Starsford is the same plant sent by Mr. Starsford last summer. It grows 3 to 6 feet high from single bulb under cliffs of the Barranca (river canon) near Guadalajara. The flowers were described to me by a Mexican as very large for the genus and of pink color. I was too late to see them. Yet it may not be a n. sp.

Concerning the expedition to the Sierra Madre: The western slopes of the northern Cordilleras is just the region towards which I have had my face set for five years. That I have not yet penetrated it far is owing to the great difficulties and considerable perils of the country and to the fact that I have not found my help sufficient to back me in a venture

undertaking. This expedition would seem to offer just the right opportunity.

But I am glad that you put the matter to Mr. Lambert precisely as you did. You must know the working up of my collections; and it is due to my so subscribers that I have the control of most of my set. Else I will not think of joining the expedition.

I look for my departure for Mexico Monday, May 5th. If I hear from Mr. L. before then, I can delay leaving, and, if necessary, visit New York. If not — with no might negotiate after I reach Mexico. I may be addressed, C/o Rev. S. W. Grimes, San Luis Potosi.

To Prof. Sargent I am under obligations to transit northeastern Mexico for a time; but I could join the expedition at Bisbee at the end of June. July, August and September is just the season for that region.

Royal Herbarium, Kew, England.

Bought of C. G. Pringle.

1 set Flora Mexicana, 1888, - - - $20.00

1 set " " 1889 - - - 26.00

$46.00

Laredo, Texas.
28. May, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I send a small plant of Agave ustita, Watson n. sp. from Guadalajara, where I have been for samples of Bocconia arborea, Watson n. sp. for list of pharmacists, and to move my collecting outfit to San Luis Potosi, where I will have my base for a time.

No rain yet in Jalisco, and very few plants in course of vegetation, and the outlook scarcely better in the other states of the tableland between Jalisco and Nuevo Leon.

But I have heard the most wonderful and encouraging accounts of the region which I have come to explore — that traversed by the new rail-road leading from San Luis Potosi to Tampico.

For 100 miles eastward from San Luis (the whose altitude is 6000 feet) the road ascends, till it reaches an elevation of about 10,000 ft.; thence it descends rapidly through wonderful barrancas, hung on the sides of frightful precipices or winding about the sides of steep mountains.

Between so high summits and the Gulf Coast there must be a wide range of vegetation! Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

C/o Rev. J. W. Grimes,
San Luis Potosi.

I have written of these the Sources of Expedition since leaving home; but I also write as I find it.

San Luis Potosí, Mexico.
19, July, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson,

I take pleasure in showing you (by mail from Laredo, Texas) my first installment of Pl. Mex. for 1890. Except when otherwise marked on the sheets, all are from this State — from the 16th district between Tampico and Guaxpico. Near the top of the needle you will find two species of Ophioglossum, one yellow flowered and the other deep rose, and I beg you to communicate their names to Mr. Hasselock and Southwick, as I am getting loads of these fine plants. Of the large yellow one I come too late by 48 more than days of blooming flower.

I expect to keep my base here for a few weeks longer at least, going out and returning by night trains, sorting with the daily issues of the afternoon and with the beautiful morning, and going out of doors at night — little chance to work in that country — more hard work, but I am keeping quite well. And am getting 1000 specimens each.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. Pringle.

San Luis Potosi,

7. August. 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Accept my thanks for your favor of July 29th.

My agent wrote me of having received $20 from Rob. I presumed it was in payment for data of 1888. I will enquire if he had the pay for both years.

I am pleased to hear of new things in my catalog, but I can only guess at what plants were numbered 3102 and 3137. Since at the time of sending to you I shipped home the collection represented by the specimens in your bundle. Will you please enclose in a

letter to one here bits of 3102 and 3137 — a leaf and flower, that I may try to complete the specimen?

Of 3137 were there not two branches on the sheet? If so they represented both sexes of a dioecious shrub; though the few open flowers on the male plant may have escaped your notice or may have got lost altogether.

I have wanted to ask you to append to a list of the n. sp. of the lists sent me the other day the dates and localities, that I may have a chance to duplicate specimens being in my Vermont home — and may take special pains to get them into my next distribution. If you are too busy to do this, let me not trouble you.

Yours faithfully

C. G. Pringle.

(E. Boston)
April 1st 92.

Vt

Charlotte, Aug 18 1890

Dear Mr. Watson.

Your favor the 13th is at hand. I am quite sure Mr. P. got the bulbs of the new Hemerocallis in Mex. but just where I cant say. I think in the vicinity of Guadalajara. I am a little mixed as to its being the same as what I sent early in the season. I thought I only sent bulbs of the large Tigridia? If I sent a hemerocallis too, I suppose it was what Mr. P. called H. Lenis, which is as unlike this as Tigridia Pringlei is unlike T. buccifera. I had only two or three bulbs of this one last sent and they were mixed in with one or two others just as Mr. P. left them with me. The large Tigridia? is coming on finely with us and if the ones you have so not blooms let me know and we will send it in flower. It is the same that I sent last autumn from here and

which did not flower.

I looked for it in the Botanic Gardens at Cambridge last week when I was there a few minutes, but did not see either it or the owner.

We have one or two plants of the Euphorbia corubescens from which we hope to get some seed. They come nicely from seed and if we can only get a sample quantity it will not take long to get a good supply.

Yours truly

J. H. Maiden

L

Is not 4001 (Polypodium petiolatum, L.
= 5595 P. fraternum, Ch. & Schl.?

Have you a specimen of any "Lycopodium
Trichiniana, L., var. inclinans" from the
Sierra Madre of Chihuahua?

I am sure it is Lycopodium Phlegmaria, L.

Is not no 6077 a fragment of
Aspidium aculeatum, Mett.? Dennstaedtia

Laredo, Texas,

12 July 1890.

Dear Mr. Dutton:

I have since at Fort Ringgold another large Hedgehog, and send you by mail, registered, specimens of tarantula (excepting rattler and Gila) having made out the array for the Fort today to receive the frames. In this way I save a step if anything you may wish to call my attention to.

The Hornstyles, which you found to be a mistake, must have come from Guadalajara (grassy slopes of the great barranca). I put it in my last letter, in error, as from Durango. Is it not so?

I visited again the stuno near

Dear Mr. Lee, I am very sorry that I shall hope to get another point — with point of the Pulmonary [illegible]

Is it not true that I have found another species of Desfontia?

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Address still: P.O. Box 98, San Luis Potosi.

San Luis Potosi,
1, Oct., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Accept my thanks for a copy of your last "Contributions," which will help me, as I see, to get some choice things for my sets.

And I am delighted to hear that you can work up my collections so early in the season. It will save me to make a prompt distribution on my returning home. I am deliberating whether to close this season's collecting after a few weeks more or to prolong it till the very end of the year. Should I come back again to this field — if I can come back — I ought to be here by

the end of Feb. This year I have failed to learn much about the trees between this city and Tampico, as Prof. Sargent was desirous I should do; because I did not get among them until June, when most of them were showing "nothing but leaves". And for another reason I should get into that rich region about the base of the mountains during the winter — I have made only two trips below the mountains this year, because I could not endure the summer heat of that region — and the teeming vermin in great variety. A missionary who has traversed that untravelled region south of the railroad advised me that February and March are pleasanter months there.

I presume it is best for me to go home in November.

San Luis Potosi,

6, Nov, 1893.

Dear Mr. Lostine:

Your last received by me was dated Sept. 27th. I have thought you might send me a list of determinations for me, and that I had better represent you not to send it here, inasmuch as not all letters reach me here. I shall expect to be getting home in a few weeks. Over much of this country the vegetation has finished its course. A recent run into Jalisco was not successful; it served to show me I had on the two previous occasions the very favorable seasons for working that region. About Portezuelo, in the state of Michoacan, I have found a fresh and promising field, and start for there this evening

to work it with some care. It is a region of lakes and pine covered mountains and a humid country through which it rises.

I will keep this box for the entire season; at my post office address remains the same (P. O. Box 92) but the Mexican postal service is a little too uncertain to be trusted with anything important, if that can be avoided.

Yours faithfully,
C. L. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
11, Dec., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I have just reached home, and hasten to place in your hands the remaining species of my collection, which will go into my sets. They go by mail with this.

As usual I have several hundred species in limited numbers of specimens; and I expect to get these ready for you a little later.

Your last letter received by me was written Sept. 27th. You was then going to my plants again. I wrote to advise you not to trust to the Mexican mail

any lists of determinations, which you might be preparing for me. So, I trust that you have them for me now, and that I shall be able, soon to send to the printer some copy for tickets.

As I propose doing, and as Prof. Sargent advised, I have come home before the end of the year, in order that I get back into uniform San Luis Potosi, if I can make another Mexican journey, as early as possible in the coming year. On my last trip down into that country (Nov. 28th and 29th) I found the country as verdant and flowery as at any time of the year. And the heat had moderated so it was possible for me to live there.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Please tell me about Dr. Palmer.

Charlotte, Vermont
13, Dec, 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

It is a pleasure to hear from you again by your letter of the 10th. I am in perfect health — have not been ill one day of the past season; consider myself well acclimated now in Mexico — on the tablelands.

As regards No. 2993 and 2994 I fear I can give you no help. But my impression is that they are not of one species. My specimen of 2993 is perfectly smooth, and the scales round — the base of the pod do not agree with those of 2994, being very unequal.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
14. Dec., 1890.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I beg leave to state a trouble which faces me, and to ask you suggest any help out of it which may be known to you.

The conduct of Mr. Keck of Austria is becoming unbearable. Each year he has bought some 12 to 18 of my uniform sets at $7. per 100. He has not been satisfied with getting them at that low price, but has wanted me to do more and more for him — to pay freights to New York, then to Hamburg, then to give him more material. Now I learn from Geneva that he manipulates the sets which he

boys, dividing the specimens and writing tickets, so as to make a larger number of sets. He carefully conceals from me the names of those who require my collections. I advertise in the Journal of Botany, and get no answers. I apply directly by letter to certain Botanists, and am told that they already have my plants from Dr. Kuck. Some, to whom I used to send sets, stopped ordering from me, because they could buy my plants cheaper from Dr. Kuck.

To sell so low, and then to have my specimens go into the European herbaria in a damaged condition is not to be endured — if there is any help for it.

I would be glad to find someone in Europe conveniently

located, who would be willing for a commission to disseminate Turn the sets intact after being received from me in one large shipment.

I should have to advertise the change both in England and Germany; and even then some might fail to order in the new quarter. Another difficulty: to manage well such a change must require considerable time.

Oswald Weigel of Leipzig has sold a few sets for me; and the Friedländer of Berlin have once undertaken to do so; I do not know but one of these would make an honest and reliable agent.

I thought best to advise with you or Prof. Sargent, before making a fuss. Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

Dear Mr. Watson: 23, Jan., 1891.

Have you noticed yet that you have by inadvertance published a second Calopoma Pinglei which is No. 2788? The first was No. 1499 (Contributions XV, 271.) Happily not a specimen of 1499 has gone beyond your Mus. and mine. I have some specimens of No. 2788, however, though not enough for cuts. What will you do with it?

Yours ffly, C. G. Pingle.

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS TO BE ON THIS SIDE.

Dr. Sereno Watson,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge, Mass.

Charlotte, Vermont.

31, Jan., 1891.

Dear Dr. Watson:

I am glad that you waited up Dr. Chilcock — I quite failed to do so last winter — and will send his description of Erythræa Pulchella to the Bot. Gazette, where my entries will find the same to place on their blank tickets.

And I thank you for getting us order for my Pl. Wm. of 1890 — this way I can receive my entries from Dr. Rose.

✓ 2070 Stillingia sylvatica, Willp.

(2202) ✓ 2202 Symphytum asperum, Gray.

✓ 2203 Phytolacca Americana,

✓ 2561 Acacia glandulifera

✓ 2961 Cupressus thuioides

✓ 2871 Ostrya

✓ 2971 Quercus

You gave me [illegible] "W" and "E."

brought from the Sierra Madre of S. Lin
Lindheimer in 1887. The next year I visited
the very same stations and obtained
specimens for only 140; but they came near
in a box which travelled so slowly that
its contents was not available for any
distribution of that year. I distributed
these plants last year, but was then
missing 30 sets. For was because my
specimens were so few and because I felt
certain that you had those two Engelm.
from one already, that I did not
them to you. I wish you will find them
in your herbarium, for I have not a
duplicate left. "No 1821 E. Lindheimer."*

This is the last I ever heard of
Philippi's Exploration Record and
Lindheimer. Of this last I have only a single
plant and I send it to you. The other
must have come from Philippi under a
different number from 1821. I find

* I notably fail to find the number of E. Lindheimer's
collection in 1887.

No. 2065 and 2066 Emphanthus and Ionidium, both unknown to me from specimens seen. I put them in my packet to-day, hoping you will find one of them. If you will be kind enough to note, I have no E. glacialis. Surely I have no specimen left of E. Montagnei.

I also include a Juncus and a Cyperus which Britton does not name, simply he wrote to Clarke of Kew for help on my Cyperus.

A. Robinson, writing of Lobelia spicata as though I had already received a name for 2985 (Lobelia Michauxiana) which is not the case. It is one of the "complimentary" numbers, and the list of them received by me (I believe it was Saint Louis Potosi in August (?)) was with holidays. I think you have not included this which has been lost.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
7, Feb., 1891.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I was greatly pleased last evening at the receipt of your list of determinations.

The numbers which you indicate as wanting in your set — those above 2700 — are numbers of grasses, ferns, etc., which I shall send you as usual, when I make up my sets.

Two, however, 3284 and 3291, are plants which I must have failed to send you by oversight, and I forward specimens by mail today, and beg you to give them immediate attention, as they are rare. Also, with them go a number of "duplicates" species in continuation of those sent in a few days time ago.

3185, judging from its habitat, must be typical Galeobdolon Flavum, Huds., but when I show you it, and have it then yellow flowers and abundant axillary bulbils, I feel as the Fox. I had estimated it before as 328. This [illegible]

and its flowers are purple and yellow.

And is it possible that 3332 = 1736? Precisely the same as 1736 grows in the Potsdam woods with 3332.

I am not surprised that you find a number of species previously distributed by me — plants which I seldom care use in my acts. With all my care I remain fat a few weeks; but I prefer risking such waste of labor rather than have blind anything strange.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.

Dear Mr. Watson; 9, Feb., 1891.

Shall I distribute 3265 as "Drymaria gracilis, Schlecht"? If this is right, what is my No. 331 from Chihuahua, 1885, labelled "Drymaria gracilis, Cham. & Schl."?

And do you really wish to refer 3340 to the same species as 2490? The Michoacan plant is so much larger in all parts, with large leafy bracts beneath them, that I incline to add [illegible]

Yours [illegible], C. G. Pringle.

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD.

ONE CENT

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS TO BE ON THIS SIDE

EAST CHARLOTTE VT.

Dr. Sereno Watson,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge,
Mass.

Charlotte, Vermont.
13, Feb., 1891.

Dear Dr. Watson:

If you have no specimen of Erigenia bulbosa, please tell me, and I will send you mine. My recollection seems clear that you named the Sierra Madre plant — a few specimens in 1887 — E. Carlinae; but I cannot find the name on the lists from you that year. In 1888 I got 40 specimens of the same from the same hillside, but my box not coming home till late, these 40 with the 3 others went into my sets of 1889; and, as they could not go around all these sets, I did not send you a specimen, for I did not doubt your having had one of those collected in 1887.

Will you be able to keep right on with my plants; and give me, before I leave home, the names of the supplementary numbers of 1890? I make out lists of such species, with stations and dates, as it is most desirable to get into future distributions; and, when again in the same fields, generally succeed in securing them in quantity aided by such clew and by my recollections of the plants studied at home. From the specimens of 1888 and 1889 and your lists of them I am making out a list of 200 species, one fourth of which are new; and, if I can add to it the "good things" of 1890 from the same regions it will greatly facilitate my working intelligently.

But I would not like to make an unreasonable request.

Yours faithfully
C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont,

8, March, 1891.

My dear friend;

I do not expect to get away before the first of April, so I have written my sub-scribers to-day.

I am rejoiced at the prospect of your getting out more forms illustrated in Gardens & Forests.

Have you got what I wrote you in 1887 up concerning the habitat of Mex. pines? If so, you may be able to use it in connection with the special notes which I will not try to give. Did I not tell you of the great river ocean — "the barranca" — (you have a photograph of it) five miles north from Guadalajara over undulating plains? There the Rio Grande de Santiago (the Great St. James River) which is 15 miles above flows at the bottom of the valley, here ten miles wide

South for the sea cut a chasm into the earth 500 feet deep. It is only one and that the uppermost of the many barrancas cut in the edge of the tableland in that state of Jalisco. It was in this barranca that I found four of the new ferns which you name for me, — Bommidia elegans, Polypodium Pringlei, Pellaea Pringlei, and Woodsia Wealei var. Mexicana after Prof. Weale had found other in this great canon or in one of its smaller branches with for distant Gerstenbrenia aureum, Notholaena aurantiaca, and Cheilanthes Palmeri.

Coming to the brink of this great chasm from the plains we find it to break off on either side through some of the central in perpendicular cliffs from 150 to 300 feet in height. From the foot of these cliffs to the foaming river in the bottom are steep slopes of earth and broken

rocks which are interrupted here and there on the way down by other cliffs. At the base of the cliffs and higher slopes near the river are plantations of bananas, oranges, etc., for fruit trees come into the barranca.

Acrostichum aureum was found in a dense tropical forest near the foot of the slope, growing on broken rocks and more or less completely with black mould. It was so thickly scattered that it required much clambering on more than one visit to secure the modest supply which I brought home.

Asplenium Biuglii was first found about the base of the upper cliffs at a place where there was water by a rill from the plains above, but I came to expect to meet with the species wherever I found water shaded cliffs, and at last I found it on bare earth walls of arroyos which were permanently moistened and not exposed to the sun.

with it, especially in such exposed situations as I have just described, it thrives readily hidden among mosses and selaginellas. Pellaea Wrightii is to be looked for, though rarely to be found, I fear.

Notholaena Mexicana was found about dry but shaded ledges in portions of a wide below the brink of the chasm.

The original station of Cheilanthes Mexicana is the summit (about 8000 feet elevation) of Portuna Peak, a mile southeast from the city of Chihuahua, with Selaginella rupestris and a dwarf form of Polypodium lanceolatum it occupies the thin soil of the rugs of solid cliffs with a northern exposure.

The only station for Notholaena Nivea Parry I have as yet is on Sierra de la Silla near Monterey. This mountain is composed of limestone nearly bare except with a spottedness of soil in pockets

especially about its base with various gentians. On the steep sides of one of these on the north side of the mountain branched off by a few strands, I found this fern, after a fairly rain had unveiled the withered fern and Selaginellas of the region.

I am sorry to hear of Miss Dabney's affliction.

In a letter came a few days ago from Mr. Piper telling of her being in Boston for the month of April, hoping you will have a call from her soon.

Yours faithfully,

E. G. Mingle

Charlotte, Vermont.

17, March, 1891.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Here is a ticket for 3168, and another to show you how I disposed of 3210 (doubtfully referred to Paullinia,) when I came to it in making up my sets. Can I possibly be wrong?

And here is a bit of the bark of the new Xanthoxylum to show you one of its characters. We found it a scrap tree to climb.

I shall give attention to the palms found from above Wascos Station (elevation 1100 feet) down to Las Palmas, quite at the foot of the mountains. I must bring photographs of them, too; and I am bound to photograph on my first visit to Las Palmas the new Dasylirion, which is a plant of most peculiar appearance. Its trunk

spreads out to a diameter of 3 to 5 feet at the base; is often two feet in diameter a few feet above the base; and its few branches are terminated by large tufts of leaves amidst which rise panicles of flowers two feet high and nearly a foot broad.

My sets are nearly ready for shipment; but I shall not be able to get away for two or three weeks longer, as I have to mount about 1000 specimens mostly for a National Institution in the city of Mexico, which has already my Pl. Mex. of 1885, 6, & 7 wanted by myself. It is for my interest to cultivate good relations with Mexican officials, and they pay well for this herbarium mounting. It wins their interest in my journeys, and makes way for me so much, that I made take back with me these specimens in continuation.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Is it true that I have lost my fames — that Rhizophyllum is Rhizopus?

Charlotte, Vermont.

24, March, 1891.

Dear Dr. Watson:

Here are the tickets for the two species of Zygopetalums.

Everybody except on the label it is 3121 for the Cuneata — That is an error of the printer, I guess.

I am confident that the two specimens of Erythronium have got transposed in your set and there only. On my lists and in my distribution it is 3229 which is E. Americanum. Is it not the tall plant with blue leaks? This is the plant so much in Florida.

Is not my 3278 from Hidalgo, Texas, Cypripedium Calceolus rather than "Pubescens"?

Thanks for Prof. Dalton's order. Inasmuch as none of my plants have gone to Pittsburg to my knowledge, I will venture to include with the present distribution a few from the season of 1888 — 1889

that we can make good use of Bingham Academy, can we not?

My excellent friend Prof. Ezra Kinnicutt of Middlebury College, who is a clergyman and a double man withal, contemplates visiting your institution soon, and I have asked him to have a friendly chat with you. There is a letter from that miserable Brown, which plagues me — a little — and he may show it to you, if he is so disposed. I wish to follow your advice in the matter of the letter.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Dingle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
15th April, 1891.

Dear Dr. Watson:

Mr. Rose for Dr. Vasey writes to ask me to send to them my supplementary plants of 1890 (the species in your hands for determination) saying "It is important to do you justice to have as complete a set as possible of all your [illegible] while we are studying the American Flora." I shall note and specimens without hand from you. Will it do to send? Yours fully

C. G. Pringle.

CHARLOTTE VT. APR 15 1891

UNITED STATES

POSTAL CARD.

ONE CENT

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS TO BE ON THIS SIDE.

Dr. Sereno Watson,
Botanic Garden,
Cambridge,
Mass.

Charlotte, Vermont.
2, May, 1891.

Dear Dr. Watson:

Your favors of April 22d and 29th duly received.

I sent Mr. Rose two specimens of Rhodosciadium, specially mentioned by him, with which he must be content.

I am grateful for the names of some of my "supplementaries". Among the n. sp. are some plants of Las Palmas, to which point I wish to make my first trip. Knowing these now, I shall doubtless secure them for my set. Your kindness in studying my plants so early, and while I am still in this field greatly promotes my success; and then to distribute them authoritatively, is a great!
Capt. Smith congratulates me

upon this advantage — and I am profoundly grateful to you.

Of 358-4 I cannot remember as I made with more than one specimen; and that was only a large shrub with upright branches. Later I may be able to tell you more about the plant.

May 5-to is the day which I have set for leaving home.

My first address will be as before Apartado (P.O. Box.) 92, San Luis Potosi.

You will hear from me from time to time.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

Southwick Nurseries.

GILLETT & HORSFORD.

CABLE ADDRESS:
HORSFORD, SOUTHWICK.

Southwick, Mass., June 12 1891

Mr. Botanical Garden,
St. Louis.

Dear Mr. Watson,

Your card of the 8th has been forwarded from Southwick.

That is a mistake of Mr. Gillett. the Tigridia "Patscuaro". I suppose the package in which the bulbs came was labeled by Pringle Tigridia (Patscuaro) or something like that, meaning that it was a Tigridia from that state or place and Mr. G. in making up the settlement put it as a sp. I suspect that a calochortus which was labeled "Lilium de Maria", is another, but this is not in the list. I asked Mr. G. to send you bulbs of all these new things, but fear he was so driven last

spring that he forgot it. I have asked him recently to send you fresh flowering plants as fast as they bloom. I think there are two or three that may be new. I left Southwick last day before the large Dyckia flowered and I think the grass-set-a-head of the 6th. I have them all growing here and I think Mr. Julian will photograph each as best as they bloom. This may help determine them. The large bulb mentioned above is this whole. It is doing well so far.

Yours truly

W. C. Headfield

San Luis Potosi,

15th June, 1891

Dear Dr. Watson: Your favor of the 18th — hearty thanks for the determinations & finds me pleasantly settled here again for a time and working as successfully as last season at this time. The season differs from last, being drier and more backward; so I get plants which eluded me last year, while I go out for those on my lists.

The rains are now beginning; and soon the retarded vegetation will be advancing with a rush.

I must soon go to Monterey for a short time; where there I will give attention to the palms.

And as for the wild corn, I suspect that I have got in the way of visiting Moro Leon this spring, a volcanic region in Michoacan south of Guanajuato. At any rate I mean to try it (I know time) and get specimens.

I am grateful for the loan of the last two new genus. I have [illegible] two species (different [illegible]) could stand. Must send some plants from Laredo ere long. Yours faithfully, C. G. Pringle

SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO

TARJETA POSTAL.—CARTE POSTALE.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL

Dr. Sereno Watson,

(Botanic Garden,) Cambridge,

Mass., U.S.A.

EN ESTE LADO SOLO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE LA DIRECCION.
CE COTE EST RESERVE EXCLUSIVEMENT A L'ADRESSE

San Luis Potosi,

23, August, 1891.

Dear Dr. Watson:

Thanks for your note of the 14th. Please send the amount from Baron Mr. to my home address (the same as though I were there) and my agents will take care of it. In Laredo on the 11th inst. I mailed to you my first sending of coll. of 1891, all except grasses and ferns. Last year Dr. Britton seemed less interested than formerly in my specimens, so I am sending these to you this year.

I am quite well, and am working hard as ever. Have made 19 trips of two days each out on the Tampico road, and find as much to gather as I did last year. But I must make runs now into other states.

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO

TARJETA POSTAL.—CARTE POSTALE

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL

Dr. Sereno Watson,

Botanic Garden,

Cambridge,

Mass., E. U. A.

EN ESTE LADO SOLO DEBE ESCRIBIRSE LA DIRECCION
CE COTE EST RESERVE EXCLUSIVEMENT A L'ADRESSE

3694. I should say that the characters of color and involucre are unvarying. On the more mature heads the involucre has often got broken off. The habitat of this plant is a very peculiar one; the verge of warm springs and pools of that strange alkaline region 100 miles east from San Luis Potosi, which yielded No. 3762 and your n. sp. Oldenbergia Pringlei, Xanthocephalum tomentellum, Gymnolomia canescens, Chaetopappa cinerascens, & Cnicus spectabilis as well as Bailey's Carex Pringlei, n. sp.

3912 = 2841 (1889)

3911. Acaulescent; leaves 4 – 6 feet long; erect, 5 – 15 in number; scape 10 – 15 feet high, with 10 – 15 simple branches for one third its length above, about one inch thick. Limestone hills 100 miles east of San Luis Potosi. Also, one on mesas north of Monterey.

3912. Arborescent. Stems 8 – 12 inches thick, to 15 or 20 feet high, with few short branches. Calcareous hills and mesas eastern Coahuila to San Luis Potosi. Is it Yucca Treculiana?

3924. A small Trop. Tropical forests of E. San Luis Potosi.

3788. I think it perennial – am quite sure of it, as the plant grows in broad clumps and patches.

3762 } It is kind of you to ask if I have
3831 } any wishes in the matter of the naming of new genera. My early resolve was not to be in the least troublesome in such matters. Yet I have sometimes ventured to make requests of Drs. Gray or Watson, which

seemed to them reasonable. It seemed very appropriate that Dr. Watson should honor Mr. Ross with Rhodosciadium. The plant will appear in my present distribution. Would it not be a pleasant thing, if this other n. gen. (?) of this same distribution should bear somehow the name of Dr. Coulter?

I wish we might in this way sometime show our appreciation of our excellent friend, Prof. Trelease.

But nothing would give me greater pleasure than to bring in a plant lovely enough to immortalize the name of that dear and gracious lady whose bounty makes it possible for me to travel year by year the fields to which her revered husband sent me, Jane Loring Gray.

With these suggestions I leave the matter entirely to your judgement and skill.

(329. Arenaria alsinoides, Willd.)
581. { Drymaria nodosa, Engelm.
" tenella, Gray.
236, 578. " arenarioides, Willd.
109, 331. " gracilis, [illegible] Schlecht.
334. Portulaca pilosa, Linn.
543. " " var.?
541. Talinopsis frutescens, Gray.
538. Talinum patens, Willd.
26. " brevicaule n. sp.
562. Anoda parviflora, Cav.
283. " " var.?
577. Sida Elliottii, T. & G.
329. Abutilon Sonorae, Gray.
35, 579. " Wrightii, Gray.
104, 368. " malacum, n. sp.
306. " — ? Probably new.
132. Linum rupestre, Engelm.
— Galphimia angustifolia, Benth.
— Aspicarpa longipes, Gray (3, Linnaea, 28 apio)
697. " Hartwegiana, Jess.
651. Jamesia gracilis, Gray.
160. Hirtella lilacina, Watson.
679. Tribulus maximus, Linn.
231. Bursera fagaroides, Engler.
260. Microrhamnus ericoides, Gray.
523. Rhamnus Californica, Esch.
92. Ceanothus Greggii, Gray.
144. Colubrina Texensis, Gray.
531. Adolphia infesta, Meisn.
136, 272, 373. Vitis Arizonica, Engelm.
(6, 361½. Serjania? dissecta, n. sp.)

Dear Mr. Watson, Was the short stem here; was [illegible] the way as superfluous; but here is a copy.
Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
5, Feb., 1893.

My dear Mr. Fernald:

I first thought I would send you a specimen of *Selaginella selaginoides*, to show you how close to the Maine border I found it, and how likely you will be to find it in cedar swamps about the St. Francis lakes, if not nearer to your home.

Then, when I had gotten at my duplicates, one thing after another not in your catalogue presented itself, till I have made up quite a little parcel for you. I dare say you know them all, and already have the most of them. But they are

such species, as may yet be found in Maine, native or introduced; and if you will familiarize your eye to these specimens you will be all the more likely to detect the plants, when you come in their way. You must already know the inestimable advantage of possessing a trained eye in field work — an eye that takes exact account of form, gliding over everything commonplace, but being held by anything strange.

Prof. Seymour is desirous of having for his distribution of economic fungi a rare species found by me on leaves of Viburnum pauciflorum, I think

on the banks of the St. Francis a little below Boundary Lake.

Don't forget my suggesting that you ask Mr. Allen all about the new pink water lily, Nymphaea. Mr. Horsford seems to have somehow obtained the idea that it is an undescribed species.

Herewith you will find a list showing what plants of your cat. are not in my herbarium, or are only represented there by unsatisfactory specimens. I would be glad to receive them (or any of them) from you sometime, if you will tell me what return you would prefer.

Regretting that I could not have seen more of you, while

I was in Cambridge, and hoping we may meet again — may you then have mastered Mt. Katadn and I the Colima Mts. —

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

C. G. Pringle.

Charlotte, Vermont.
13, March, 1893.

My dear Mr. Fernald:

It gives me pleasure to hear that my sending of plants was acceptable to you. As I explained to you, I know nothing about Pinguicula Mainensis Gray; but I feel sure that I collected P. racemosus on the south shore of the St. John about a half mile above the house of Mr. Savage, near and perhaps above the mouth of the St. Francis; and it has been my belief, that P. Mainensis came from that spot. You really may find more of it there, or elsewhere.

Thanks for your suggestion of a visit to Brunswick to see Miss Furbish. I have much desired to meet her. By the way she is going to draw for Mr. Dawson's figures of my two last new ferns.

Now I beg you to give me the address of Mr. Piper of Oregon, whose beautiful specimens you had in hand, when I was with you.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.

El Paso, Texas,
14, Dec, 1874.

My dear friend:

I have come out of Mexico — from the far Southern City of Saltillo — with my collections, with the largest [illegible] ever brought by one in any season, in bringing them home. I have a number of plants, as yet not a large number, but I expect perhaps I should have in the box sent to Dr. Robinson by express. I told him they were for you, so you may find them on your table on one of the approaching holidays in going out to Cambridge to get them with the other Mexican [illegible].

I should not return home until, but

so back to Oregon and attempt for several weeks longer — then, finally, shall return home by sea, as I came.

But I dread to go back into my home, since my precious mother is no longer there to keep it light in the sickness of sin and to greet me at the door with a kiss. When I left for Oregon (the 18th) I supposed her in usual health; and on the 28th of May she folded her hands and laid down to her last sleep. You know with what trembling I have looked forward to that event. It is a painful loss to me, for now I have no one whom I can call my own in all the wide world.

I shall hope to see you this winter, and tell you of my present plans.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. Pringle,

Salem,

Oregon.

Charlotte, Vermont,
21, May, 1897.

Dear Dr. Goodale:

To keep in mind my great obligation to you, I am sending you a box containing a few more Mexican seeds, also a set of my last collection of Plantæ Mexicanæ, which I hope will be acceptable to you for sending to Baron Müller as before.

A paltry contribution this time as usual, but I trust you will accept it.

I should set out next week on another Mexican journey.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle

C. G. PRINGLE,
PLANTÆ MEXICANÆ.
1896.

6511 Thalictrum gibbosum, Lec.
6392 *grandiflorum, Greenm. n. sp.*
6422 Hernandezii, Tausch.
6414 longistylum, DC.
6318 Cardamine Schaffneri, Hook. f.
6434 Sisymbrium hispidulum, Trin. & Planch.
6564 streptocarpum, Fourn.
6548 Thelypodium micranthum, Wats.
6391 Ionidium parietariæfolium, DC.
6550 Polygala subalata, Watson.
6479 Arenaria decussata, Willd.
6482 *Drymaria gracillima, Rose n. sp.*
6481 sperguloides, Gray.
6480 tenella, Gray? or n. sp.
6456 *Lychnis Mexicana, Rose n. sp.*
6447 Stellaria cuspidata, Willd.
6472 *Talinum Greenmani, Harshberger n. sp.*
6487 napiforme, DC.
6440 Hypericum brevistylum, Choisy.
6527 philonotis, Ch. & Schl.
6543 Schaffneri, Watson.
6541 Anoda crenatiflora, Ort.
6536 Thurberi, Gray?
6610 *Wissadula acuminata, Rose n. sp.*
6335 Physodium dubium, Hemsl.?
6334 Prockia crucis, L.
6484 Aspicarpa hirtella, Rich.
6500 Hiræa polybotrya, Ad. Juss.
6370 Geranium potentillæfolium, DC.
6439 *Oxalis alpina, Rose n. sp.*
6483 *Pringleyi, Rose n. sp.*
6344 tetraphylla, Cav.
6325 Bursera bicolor, Engler.
6394 Trichilia spondioides, Swartz.
6353 Condalia Mexicana, Schlecht.
4642 Rhamnus Palmeri, Watson, var.
6473 Cardiospermum Halicacabum, L.
6381 Meliosma dentata, Urban.
6366 Astragalus hypoleucus, Schauer.
6404 oxyrhynchus, Hemsl.
6445 Seatoni, Jones.
6315 strigosus, HBK.
6522 Brongniartia intermedia, Moric.
6356 Cæsalpinia platyloba, Watson.
6351 Calliandra conferta, Benth.
6340 *Cassia Nelsoni, Rose n. sp.*
6432 Cologania pulchella, HBK., var. racemosa, Rob.
6557 Crotalaria eriocarpa, Benth.
6553 *filifolia, Rose n. sp.*
6551 Desmodium elegans, Schlecht.
6512 Erythrina breviflora, DC.
6497 Galactia tenuiflora, Willd.
6364 Hoffmanseggia gracilis, Watson
6323 *Indigofera Cuernavacana, Rose n. sp.*
6586 densiflora, M. & G.
6492 Lupinus elegans, HBK.
6308 Mimosa biuncifera, Benth.?
6385 *cærulescens, Rose n. sp.*
6352 depauperata, Benth.?
6384 *lacerans, Rose n. sp.*
6471 *Minkelersia multiflora, Rose n. sp.*
6395 Nissolia confertiflora, Watson.
6501 Pachyrhizus angulatus, Rich.
6368 Phaseolus heterophyllus, Willd.
6616 lunatus, L.?
6360 retusus, Benth.
4876 Alchemilla hirsuta, HBK., var. campestris.
4936 sibbaldiæfolia, HBK.
6547 Cratægus stipulosa, Steud.
6311 Philadelphus Mexicanus, Schl.
6303 Ribes microphyllum, HBK.
4706 Cotyledon lurida, Baker.
6052 parviflora, Hemsl.?
6417 Sedum dendroideum, Moc. & Sesse.
6042 incertum, Hemsl.
6141 *tuberculatum, Rose n. sp.*
6517 Tillæa viridis, Watson?
6382 Cuphea bustamenta, L. & L.?
6092 salicifolia, Ch. & Schl.
6339 squamuligera, Koehne.
6387 Tolucana, Peyr.
6312 Lythrum Kennedianum, HBK.
6307 Epilobium Mexicanum, Schl.
6380 Fuchsia minimiflora, Hemsl.

6412 Fuchsia thymifolia, HBK.
6580 Lopezia Mexicana, Jacq.
6535 Cyclanthera eremocarpa, Benth.
6534 Pringlei, Rob. & Sea.
6457, 6516 Echinopepon milleflorus, Naud.
6499 Elaterium Carthagense, Jacq.
6533 Sicyos parviflora, Willd.
6467 *Angelica polycarpa, Coult. & Rose n. sp.*
6333 *Arracacia longipedunculata, Coult. & Rose n. sp.*
6390 *Coulterophytum brevipes, Coult. & Rose n. sp.*
6386 Eryngium Ghiesbreghtii, Dcne.
6359 Hydrocotyle Bonariensis, Lam.
6615 Osmorrhiza Mexicana, Griseb.
6426 Prionosciadium Mexicanum, Watson.
6345 *Nelsoni, Coult. & Rose n. sp.*
6305 Cornus excelsa, HBK.
6310 Lonicera pilosa, HBK.
6226 Viburnum elatum, Benth.
6569 stellatum, Hemsl.?
6338 Bouvardia myrtifolia, Schl.
6330 obovata, HBK.
6372 Crusea coccinea, DC.
6508 cruciata, Watson, *var. villosior, Greenman n. var.*
6431 Diodia tetracocca, Hemsl.
6597 Galium geminiflorum, M. & G.
6461 Jalapense, Schl.
6518 Mexicanum, HBK.
6596 *prætermissum, Greenm. n. sp.*
6462 uncinulatum, DC.
6468 Houstonia Wrightii, Gray.
6466 Valeriana Mexicana, DC.
6529 Adenopappus persicæfolius, Benth.
6612 Ageratum adscendens, Schz. Bip.
6407 *Bahia Pringlei, Greenm. n. sp.*
6442 Bellis Mexicana, Gray.
6478 Bidens heterosperma, Gray.
6477 Lemmoni, Gray.
6598 ostruthioides, Schz. Bip.
6405 Bigelowia veneta, Gray.
6626 *Cacalia suffulta, Greenm. n. sp.*
6591 Calea peduncularis, HBK.
6411 Chaptalia Seemannii, Hemsl.
6413 Conyza coronopifolia, HBK.
6590 Cosmos bipinnatus, Cav.
6572 Cosmos parviflorus, HBK.
6552 Eupatorium calaminthifolium, HBK.
6561 calaminthifolium, HBK., var. pleuridentatum, DC.
6611 Espinosarum, Gray.
6563 *oreithalis, Greenm. n. sp.*
6578 Schaffneri, Schz. Bip.
6562 Patzcuarense, HBK.
6609 Gnaphalium attenuatum, DC.
6589 brachypterum, DC.
6476, 6524 inornatum, DC.
6409 leptophyllum, DC.
6515 oxyphyllum, DC.
6525 purpurascens, DC.
6502 purpureum, L., var. Americanum, Klatt.
6475 roseum, HBK.
6428 semiamplexicaule, DC.?
6465, 6526 Wrightii, Gray.
6444 Heterotheca inuloides, Cass.
6491 Melampodium hispidum, HBK.
6455 rhomboideum, DC.
6521 Otopappus acuminatus, Watson.
6354 Palafoxia Texana, DC.
6398 Perymenium verbesinoides, DC.
6606 Sclerocarpus Schiedeanus, B. & H., *var. elongatus, Greenm. n. v.*
6438 Solidago paniculata, DC.
6361 velutina, DC.
6603 Stevia canescens, HBK.
6581, 6625 clinopodia, DC.
6594 *clinopodioides, Greenman n. sp.*
6608 *diffusa, Greenm. n. sp.*
6621 monardæfolia, HBK.
6614 nepetæfolia, HBK.
6530, 6619, 6624 reglensis, Benth.
6622 tomentosa, HBK.
6593 trachelioides, DC.
6613 Tagetes coronopifolia, Willd.
6545 tenuifolia, Cav.
6592 *triradiata, Greenm. n. sp.*
6573 Townsendia Mexicana, Gray.
6571 Tridax rosea, Schz. Bip.
6600 Verbesina oncophora, Rob. & Sea.?
6537 serrata, Cav.
6503 *stenophylla, Greenm. n. sp.*
6441 Xanthocephalum centauroides, Willd.
6568 Zexmenia hispida, Gray.
6556 Zinnia elegans, Jacq.
6520 multiflora, L.
6532 tenuiflora, Jacq.
6337 Lobelia neglecta, Vatke?
6424 Clethra quercifolia, Lindl.
6304 Pernettya ciliaris, Don.
6560 Lennoa cærulea, Fourn.
6329 Echites tubiflora, M. & G.
6341 Prestonia Mexicana, A. DC.
6554 STREPTOTRACHELUS PRINGLEI, GREENMAN N. GEN.
6332 Thevetia Yecotli, A. DC.
6375 Asclepias auriculata, HBK.
6435 neglecta, Hemsl.
6507 *Astephanus pubescens, Greenm. n. sp.*
6376 Dictyanthus parviflorus, Hemsl.
6373, 6437 *Gonolobus chrysantha, Greenm. n. sp.*
6388 pilosus, Benth.
6367 prostratus, R. Br.
6389 uniflorus, HBK.
6320 Marsdenia Mexicana, Dcne.
6523 Metastelma angustifolium, Turcz.
6306 Buddleia microphylla, HBK.
6628 Erythræa retusa, Rob. & Greenm.
6393 Polemonium Mexicanum, Cerv.
6346 Cordia globosa, HBK.
6528 Heliotropium Pringlei, Rob.
6416 Lithospermum distichum, Ort.
6451 *oblongifolium, Greenm. n. sp.*
6379 Tournefortia petiolaris, DC.
6574 Cuscuta corymbosa, Ruiz & Pav., var. stylosa, Engelm.
6575 Potosina, Schaffner.
6358 Ipomœa acetosæfolia, R. & S.
6452 longepedunculata, Hemsl.
6607 Mexicana, Gray.
6565 simulans, Hemsl.
6505 Brachistus diversifolius, Miers?
6321 Datura arborea, L.
6309 Nectouxia formosa, HBK.
6362 Physalis mollis, Nutt., var. cinerascens, Gray.
6319 Philadelphica, Lam.?
6397 Solanum bulbo-castanum, Dunal
6400 *deflexum, Greenm. n. sp.*
4907 Mitlense, Dunal.
6399 somniculentum, Kunze.
6421 tuberosum, L., var.
6365 Antirrhinum maurandioides, Gr.
6510 Lamourouxia gracilis, Rob. & Greenm.
6331 Nelsoni, Rob. & Greenm.
6406 Leucophyllum ambiguum, HBK.
6566 Melasma hispidum, Benth.
6448 Pentstemon gentianoides, Don.
6463 imberbis, Trautv.
6513 Achimenes heterophylla, DC.
6506 BUCERAGENIA MINUTIFLORA, GREENMAN N. GEN.
4442 Calophanes capitata, Œrst.
6602 *Dicliptera Pringlei, Greenm. n. sp.*
6498 Justicia furcata, Jacq., var. terminalis, (Nees.)
6540 *Citharexylon ovatifolium, Greenman n. sp.*
6201 Lippia callicarpæfolia, HBK.
6539 Verbena remota, Benth.
6559 Hyptis spicigera, Lam.
6538 Salvia lasiantha, Benth.
6420 Plantago Galeottiana, Dcne.
6458 hirtella, HBK.
6433 Mirabilis Jalapa, L.
6377 longiflora, L.
6627 Boussingaultia baselloides, HBK.
6570 Chenopodium Fremonti, Wats.?
6369 Rumex Berlandieri, Meissn.
6326 Hedyosma artocarpus, Salms-Laub.
6403 Aristolochia brevipes, Benth.
6383 longecaudata, Watson, *var. virescens, Greenm. n. var.*
6328 Daphnopsis salicifolia, Meissn.
6401 Acalypha erubescens, Rob. & Greenm.
6355 Croton maritimus, Walt.
6436 Euphorbia ramosa, Seaton, *var. villosior, Greenm. n. var.*
6348 Jatropha olivacea, Müll. Arg.
6357 *Phyllanthus Pringlei, Watson.*
6336 Sapium biglandulosum, Müll. Arg.
6555 *Tragia affinis, Rob. & Greenm.*
6469 nepetæfolia, Cav.
6347 Bœhmeria cylindrica, Wedd.
6301 Urtica dioica, L., var. angustifolia, Wedd.
6542 Bletia gracilis, Lodd.?
6579 Cranachis Schaffneri, Reichb. f.

6410 Microstylis streptopetala, Rob. & Greenm.
6324 *Nemastylis cœrulescens, Greenman n. sp.*
6423 Sisyrinchium angustifolium, Mill.
6618 Tigridia pavonia, Ker.
6349 *Agave collina, Greenman n. sp.*
6587 sessiliflora, Hemsl.
6378 Bomarea acutifolia, Benth.
6350 Hymenocallis Harrisiana, Herb.
6371 sp.
6504 Dioscorea grandifolia, Schl.
6558 *Ulinei, Greenman n. sp.*
6495 urceolata, Uline, *var. reflexa, Greenman n. var.*
6415 *Schœnocaulon Pringlei, Greenman n. sp.*
6316 Eichornea crassipes, Kunth.
6486 Commelina cœlestis, Willd.
6488 dianthifolia, DC.
6567 pallida, Willd.
6494 tuberosa, L.
6402 *Tradescantia macropoda, Greenman n. sp.*
6446, 6489 pulchella, HBK.
6374 Weldenia candida, Schultes.
6509 Juncus microcephalus, HBK.
6313 Cyperus pycnostachys, Kunth.
6314 Cyperus virens, Michx.
6599 Eleocharis nodulosa, Schultes.
6577 *Andropogon Pringlei, Scribner n. sp.*
6549 Aristida interrupta, Cav.?
6408 *Mexicana, Scribner n. sp.*
6496 scabra, Kunth.
6493 spadicea, HBK.
6544 Trinii, Scribner.
6450 Bouteloua tenuis, Griseb.
6605 Eragrostis glomerata, (Walt.)
6459 limbata, Fourn.
6576 Lycurus phleoides, HBK.
6531 Muhlenbergia laxiflora, Scribner.
6588 Oryzopsis virescens, HBK.
6418 Panicum bulbosum, HBK.
6322 proliferum, Lam., *var. acuminatum, Scribner n. var.*
6427 Paspalum inops, Vasey.
6474 Liebmanni, Fourn.?
6485 Sporobolus tricholepis, Torr.
6583 Stipa Neesiana, Trin. & Rupr.
6514 Trachypogon Montufari, Nees, var.
6617 Vilfa plumbea, Trin.
6604 *Zeugites smilacinifolia, Scribn.*
6546 Acrostichum scolopendrifolium, Raddi.

Uniform sets of 300 species; ~~price $30.~~

C. G. Pringle, Charlotte, Vermont.

CORRECTIONS OF EARLIER NUMBERS.

1941 Abutilon Berlandieri, var. dentatum, Gray.
6251 Salvia thymoides, Benth.
1964 Pinus Teocote, Ch. & Schl.
5602, 6072 *Asplenium Eatoni, Davenport n. sp.*
2495 Eupatorium adenophorum, Spreng. (=E. glandulosum, HBK.)
1367 *Sagittaria demersa, J. G. Smith n. sp.*
2342 *Gnaphalium linearifolium, Greenman n. sp.*
4989 Cardamine ovata, Benth.
4975 Florestina platyphylla, Rob. & Greenm. (not Schkuhria.)
3928 Mikania cordifolia, Willd.
1262 Eupatorium hyssopinum, Gray.
4759 Oryzopsis virescens, HBK.
4869 *Crusea calcicola, Greenman n. sp.*
4795 Galium fuscum, Mart. & Gal. (ex char.)
4144 Crotalaria longirostrata, H. & A.
4746 *Eryngium Galleottii, Hemsley n. sp.*
1791 *Heliocarpus reticulatus, Rose n. sp.*

Burlington, Vermont
26, Dec, 1905

My dear friend of many, many years:

Your letter of the 22nd has been forwarded to me here in my new home. It would not find me in Charlotte in my dear old ancestral home now long which you will remember well, and my precious mother who kept it so well. I cannot endure to go there anymore and to see strangers in my mother's place — I have not seen it since I left it bringing away only my plants and boxes, so now on it when I have to pass it on my way to my brother's. I surrender

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE PRIVATE HERBARIUM

it to save my brother from ruin of body and mind, after the ruin of his fortune. And now, if I have no home of my own, I have one of the best of brothers, and he is safe. And I am happily settled here.

I am rejoicing deeply to hear from you once more and to know that you are recovering your health and vigor of mind. I was prepared to fear that you would no more take interest in your favorite studies.

I am glad the matter of my new forms of latest collections comes up in such a way that I have an opportunity to explain. I have been afraid you might

learn of them in such way as to cause you to think I had gone over to the enemy and to break your heart over such a thought.

By an understanding between my Harvard friends, the botanists of the National Museum and myself I have to furnish to those two herbaria, immediately upon my return from my journies, if not before, complete sets of my collections for study.

So my forms went to Washington (I supposing you unable to give them attention as heretofore) and they were at once snapped up by Mr. Mayon. He recognized the Rothodaena you mention as new and called it R. bryopoda. Others

he sent to Prof. Underwood, and I have to distribute them thus: —

8846 Dryopteris Maxonii, Underwood n. sp.

8922 Botrychium decompositum, M. & G.

8924 Ophioglossum Pringlei, Underw. n. sp.

8972 Campyloneurum angustifolium (Sw.)

8980 Goniophlebium Stramineum, Underw. n. sp.

Let us not run our heads over this unduly.

Between one third and one half of my last collection are new.

And I am eager to get into the field by the end of April. I am in excellent health and courage and mean to travel as long as I live — I have a Mexican assistant three than years, who is near perfection, gentle, elegant, courteous, clean, brilliant.

exact, thorough, persistent, indefatigable, interested, devoted,— don't so many fresh qualities make a perfect assistant? He can collect more plants in a day than I can; and we together are competent to win excellent success.

I am enlarging this herbarium as rapidly as possible with plants from far and near, from the four quarters of the globe—

My life is intensely enjoyable, and I am grateful for every day I am permitted to pass above the sod. So, with kindest cheer, I am

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Pringle.